A

POCKET BOOK

Containing severall Choice Collections in

Arithmetick	Navigation
Astronomy.	Astrology.
Geometry.	Geography.
Surveying.	Measuring.
Dialling.	Gageing.

By John Seller.
Hydrographer to the King

And are sold by him at the Hermitage in Wapping: And by John Hills *in Exchange-Alley in Cornhill London.*

1677

January xxxi dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	Suns riseing	Suns setting	Foreing accounts	
			D . M	H . M	H . M		
1	A	New years day	22 . 46	08 . 08	03 . 51	11	D
2	B		23 . 47	08 . 07	03 . 53	12	E
3	C	K. Ch^r II } Cr. in Scot 1650	24 . 48	08 . 00	03 . 54	13	F
4	D		25 . 50	08 . 04	03 . 95	14	G
5	E	Pow. blow Ba^k Chur. 1605	26 . 51	08 . 02	03 . 50	15	A
6	F	Epiphany	27 . 52	08 . 01	03 . 58	16	B
7	G		28 . 53	08 . 00	04 . 00	17	C
8	A	℔ day Jdved Ye 6 Jnu. Athens	28 . 54	07 . 58	04 . 01	18	D
9	B		♒ 55	07 . 50	04 . 03	19	E
10	C	Bish: of Canterb Sheve 1633	1 . 57	07 . 55	04 . 05	20	F
11	D		2 . 58	07 . 54	04 . 00	21	G
12	E	Artic: exhi Jap & Siam	3 . 59	07 . 52	04 . 08	22	A
13	F	Hillary	5 . 0	07 . 51	04 . 09	23	B
14	G		6 . 1	07 . 50	04 . 10	24	C
15	A		7 . 2	07 . 48	04 . 12	25	D
16	B	Sco Army sent Jan 1640	8 . 3	07 . 40	04 . 14	26	E
17	C		9 . 4	07 . 44	04 . 10	27	F
18	D		10 . 5	07 . 43	04 . 17	28	G
19	E	May Ge Brown sent to Windsor 1648	11 . 6	07 . 41	04 . 19	29	A
20	F		12 . 7	07 . 39	04 . 21	30	B
21	G	Dur Arbi dyed 1670	13 . 8	07 . 37	04 . 23	31	C
22	A	Vincent	14 . 9	07 . 35	04 . 24	Feb 1	D
23	B	Term begin	15 . 9	07 . 34	04 . 26	2	E
24	C		16 . 10	07 . 32	04 . 28	3	F
25	D	Conver. Paul	17 . 11	07 . 30	04 . 30	4	G
26	E	Pyn. Eaglon Bishw ord. vot Eccliane 1650	18 . 12	07 . 28	04 . 31	5	A
27	F		19 . 13	07 . 20	04 . 34	6	B
28	G		20 . 13	07 . 24	04 . 36	7	C
29	A		21 . 14	07 . 22	04 . 38	8	D
30	B	K. Charles I	22 . 15	07 . 20	04 . 40	9	E
31	C					10	F

February xxviii dayes

Days of the Month	Days of the Week	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	Suns rising	Suns setting	Forreign Account	
			D . M	H . M	H . M		
1	D	K: C: 1 Cro: 1625	23 . 15	07 . 19	04 . 41	11	G
2	E	Purif Mary	24 . 16	07 . 17	04 . 43	12	A
3	F		25 . 17	07 . 15	04 . 45	13	B
4	G	Crom: march from Edenbrough 1650	26 . 18	07 . 13	04 . 47	14	C
5	A		27 . 18	07 . 11	04 . 49	15	D
6	B	Gen: Monck marc from Sc: to Eng: 1660	28 . 18	07 . 9	04 . 51	16	E
7	C		29 . 19	07 . 7	04 . 53	17	F
8	D		♓ 19	07 . 5	04 . 55	18	G
9	E	Scots Pamphlet Supp by K. Cha: 1: 1638	1 19	07 . 3	04 . 57	19	A
10	F		2 20	07 . 1	04 . 59	20	B
11	G		3 20	06 . 59	05 . 1	21	C
12	A	Term ends	4 20	06 . 57	05 . 3	22	D
13	B		5 21	06 . 54	05 . 0	23	E
14	C	Valentine	6 21	06 . 52	05 . 8	24	F
15	D	12 day Lon bridge	7 21	06 . 50	05 . 10	25	G
16	E	burned 1632	8 21	06 . 48	05 . 12	26	A
17	F		9 21	06 . 40	05 . 14	27	B
18	G		10 22	06 . 44	05 . 10	28	C
19	A		11 22	06 . 42	05 . 18	Mar	D
20	B	Dutch beaten 1652	12 22	06 . 40	05 . 20	02	E
21	C		13 22	06 . 38	05 . 22	03	F
22	D	Earl Essex beh: 1600	14 22	06 . 30	05 . 24	04	G
23	E		15 22	06 . 34	05 . 20	05	A
24	F	Math Apost	16 22	06 . 32	05 . 28	06	B
25	G		17 21	06 . 30	05 . 30	07	C
26	A		18 21	06 . 20	05 . 31	08	D
27	B	Augustine	19 21	06 . 27	05 . 33	09	E
28	C		20 21	06 . 24	05 . 30	10	F

Observe that when it is Leap (which is every 4th) year Then February hath 29 dayes And St Mathias day Falls to be upon the 25 day

March XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	Suns rising	Suns setting	Forreing Account	
			D M	H M	H M		
1	D	David	21 . 21	06 . 20	05 40	11	G
2	E	Chad	22 . 20	06 . 18	05 42	12	A
3	F		23 . 20	06 . 10	05 44	13	B
4	G	Lo Brook slain	24 . 19	06 . 14	05 40	14	C
5	A	1649	25 . 19	06 . 12	05 49	15	D
6	B		20 . 18	06 . 08	05 51	10	E
7	C		27 . 18	06 . 00	05 54	17	F
8	D	Earl of Hol Capel is Hamble beh: 1643	28 . 18	06 . 04	05 56	18	G
9	E		29 . 17	06 . 02	05 58	19	A
10	F		♈ . 16	06 . 00	06 00	20	B
11	G	War Proc against ye Dutch 1665	1 . 16	05 . 58	06 02	21	C
12	A		2 . 15	05 . 50	06 04	22	D
13	B	Scar deli to ye K by Capt. Brown 1642	3 . 14	05 . 54	06 00	23	E
14	C		4 . 14	05 . 52	06 08	24	F
15	D		5 . 13	05 . 50	06 10	25	G
16	E		6 . 12	05 . 48	06 12	20	A
17	F		7 . 11	05 . 40	06 14	27	B
18	G		8 . 10	05 . 44	06 10	28	C
19	A	[illegible] 56	9 . 09	05 . 42	06 18	29	D
20	B		10 . 08	05 . 40	06 20	30	E
21	C		11 . 07	05 . 38	06 22	31	F
22	D	Paulinus	12 . 06	05 . 30	06 24	Apr	G
23	E		13 . 05	05 . 34	06 26	2	A
24	F		14 . 04	05 . 32	06 28	3	B
25	G	Annun Mary	15 . 03	05 . 30	06 30	4	C
26	A	Cher Do Tight 1644	16 . 02	05 . 28	06 32	5	D
27	B	K Ja: dyed 1625	17 . 01	05 . 20	06 34	6	E
28	C	Capt Bro Bush beh:	18 . 00	05 . 24	06 36	7	F
29	D	Gen Fairfax his Commis alt by ye Co 1645	18 . 08	05 . 22	06 38	8	G
30	E		19 . 07	05 . 20	06 40	9	A
31	F		20 . 05	05 . 18	06 42	10	B

April xxx dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	M	Suns rising H	M	Suns setting H	M	Terme account	
1	G	Q. Ann: d. 1619	21	54	05	16	06	44	11	C
2	A		22	53	05	14	06	46	12	D
3	B		23	51	05	12	06	48	13	E
4	C	Peace concl betwe Dutch w Eng: 1654	24	50	05	10	06	50	14	F
5	D		25	48	05	8	06	52	15	G
6	E		26	47	05	6	06	54	16	A
7	F	Col Penrud & Jones exam. Whitehall 1655	27	45	05	5	06	55	17	B
8	G		28	43	05	3	06	57	18	C
9	A		29	42	05	2	06	58	19	D
10	B	M. Sydenham sh. by Scots Low 1656	☉	40	05	0	07	0	20	E
11	C		1	38	04	57	07	3	21	F
12	D		2	37	04	55	07	5	22	G
13	E	PRupert 2 tooks Blumb.	3	35	04	53	07	7	23	A
14	F		4	33	04	51	07	9	24	B
15	G		5	31	04	50	07	11	25	C
16	A		6	29	04	47	07	13	26	D
17	B		7	27	04	45	07	15	27	E
18	C		8	25	04	43	07	17	28	F
19	D	12 year Parl en 1653	9	23	04	41	07	19	29	G
20	E		10	21	04	39	07	21	30	A
21	F	Ma: Gen Hains 1655 Ann.	11	19	04	38	07	22	May	B
22	G		12	17	04	36	07	24	2	C
23	A	S George	13	15	04	34	07	26	3	D
24	B	K Ch 1 & Sc A. 1646	14	13	04	32	07	28	4	E
25	C	Mark Evang	15	11	04	30	07	30	5	F
26	D		16	9	04	28	07	32	6	G
27	E	Rogation	17	7	04	27	07	33	7	A
28	F		18	5	04	25	07	35	8	B
29	G		19	3	04	23	07	37	9	C
30	A		20	0	04	21	07	39	10	D

May XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	M	Suns rising H	M	Suns setting H	M	Foreing Account	
1	B	Phill & Jacob	20	58	04	19	07	42	11	E
2	C		21	56	04	17	07	43	12	F
3	D	Plague in Lon. 1665	22	53	04	15	07	45	13	G
4	E		23	51	04	14	07	40	14	A
5	F		24	48	04	12	07	48	15	B
6	G		25	40	04	11	07	49	16	C
7	A		26	44	04	10	07	50	17	D
8	B		27	41	04	8	07	52	18	E
9	C	K. Ch. II. proclaim in Lon & Westmin 1660	28	39	04	7	07	53	19	F
10	D		29	36	04	6	07	54	20	G
11	F		II	34	04	4	07	56	21	A
12	F	E. of Staf. heb. 1641	1	31	04	3	07	57	22	B
13	G		2	29	04	2	07	58	23	C
14	A		3	26	04	0	08	0	24	D
15	B		4	21	03	59	08	1	25	E
16	C	E of Castlehaven	5	21	03	58	08	2	26	F
17	D	beheaded 1631	6	18	03	57	08	3	27	G
18	E	Whithall & Somehou Vot to be sold	7	16	03	50	08	4	28	A
19	F		8	12	03	55	08	5	29	B
20	G		9	10	03	53	08	7	30	C
21	A		10	8	03	52	08	8	31	D
22	B	French K. & his Arm at Dunkirk 1671	11	5	03	51	08	9	Jun	E
23	C		12	2	03	50	08	10	2	F
24	D		13	0	03	40	08	11	3	G
25	E	Kent Insurr. 1648	13	57	03	48	08	12	4	A
26	F	Fire at St Kathe 1672	14	54	03	47	08	13	5	B
27	G		15	51	03	40	08	14	6	C
28	A		16	49	03	45	08	15	7	D
29	B	K. Ch. 2 Nat. 1660	17	46	03	45	08	15	8	E
30	C		18	43	03	43	08	16	9	F
31	D		19	40	03	43	08	17	10	G

June xxx dayes

Week days	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	M	Suns rising H	M	Suns setting H	M	Herring account	
1	E		20	37	3	42	8	18	11	A
2	F	A Fight betw	21	34	3	42	8	18	12	B
3	G	y Dutt. & En. 1652	22	32	3	42	8	18	13	C
4	A		23	29	3	41	8	19	14	D
5	B		24	26	3	41	8	19	15	E
6	C		25	23	3	41	8	19	16	F
7	D		26	20	3	41	8	19	17	G
8	E		27	17	3	41	8	19	18	A
9	F		28	15	3	41	8	19	19	B
10	G		29	12	3	41	8	19	20	
11	A		69	0	3	41	8	19	21	D
12	B	S[t] Hen Slirgbv	1	6	3	41	8	19	22	E
13	C	Dr. How et beh[ea]d	2	3	3	41	8	19	23	F
14	D		3	0	3	41	8	19	24	G
15	E	S[t] Henry Vane be	4	57	3	41	8	19	25	A
16	F	headed 1662	5	55	3	41	8	19	26	B
17	G	Naseby fight 1645	6	51	3	41	8	19	27	C
18	A		7	48	3	41	8	19	28	D
10	B	Naseby Fight	8	40	3	42	8	18	29	E
20	C	1645	9	43	3	42	8	18	30	F
21	D	Lescester surrend[r]	10	40	3	42	8	18	July	G
22	E	Colchester besie[g]	11	37	3	43	8	17	2	A
23	F	Creperady figh[t]	12	34	3	44	8	16	3	B
24	G	John Baptist	13	31	3	44	8	16	4	C
25	A	29 Dunkirk tak	13	28	3	45	8	15	5	D
26	B	1658	14	25	3	46	8	14	6	E
27	C		15	22	3	47	8	13	7	F
28	D		16	20	3	48	8	12	8	C
20	E	S Peter Apos	17	17	3	40	8	11	9	D
30	F	Com[m] Paul	18	14	3	50	8	10	10	E

July XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Forreing Account	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	G	Mars. More Fig	19	11	03	51	08	0	11	C
2	A	1644	20	8	03	51	08	8	12	D
3	B	Martin	21	5	03	52	08	8	13	E
4	C	5 d. K. Char. ent	22	2	03	53	08	7	14	F
5	D	Guild hall 1660	23	0	03	54	08	6	15	G
6	E	12 d. G. Monck	23	57	03	56	08	4	16	A
7	F	cr. D. Albem. 1669	24	54	03	57	08	3	17	B
8	G	Don Sa Portug	25	51	03	58	08	2	18	C
9	A	& Coll. Gerbeh	26	48	03	50	08	1	19	D
10	B	1654	27	46	04	0	08	0	20	E
11	C	G. Goring rout	28	43	04	2	07	58	21	F
12	D	at Lang fight 1655	20	40	04	3	07	57	22	G
13	E	E. Essex vot. G.	♌	37	04	4	07	50	23	A
14	F	Parl. Army 1642	1	35	04	0	07	54	24	B
15	G	S Swithins	2	32	04	7	07	53	25	C
16	A		3	30	04	8	07	52	26	D
17	B	Crom Army	4	27	04	10	07	50	27	E
18	C	at Berwick 1650	5	24	04	11	07	49	20	F
19	D	Dogg dayes beg	6	21	04	12	07	48	20	G
20	E		7	19	04	14	07	40	30	A
21	F		8	16	04	15	07	45	31	B
22	G		9	13	04	17	07	43	Aug	C
23	A	Crom Army	10	11	04	18	07	42	2	D
24	B	at Edenbor 1650	11	8	04	20	07	40	3	E
25	C	Iames Apostle	12	0	04	22	07	38	4	F
26	D		13	3	04	23	07	37	5	G
27	E		14	1	04	25	07	35	6	A
28	F	14 day Pow: blow	14	8	04	27	07	33	7	B
29	G	at y Hermitage 1657	15	6	04	28	07	32	8	C
30	A	Sr W. Waller vot	16	3	04	36	07	30	9	D
31	B	G Parl. Army 1643	17	1	04	32	07	28	10	E

August XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	Suns place M	Suns rising H	Suns rising M	Suns setting H	Suns setting M	Forreign Account	
1	C	Lammas	18	48	04	35	07	20	11	F
2	D	Stephen Mart	19	46	04	36	07	24	12	G
3	E		20	41	04	38	07	22	13	A
4	F		21	41	04	40	07	20	14	B
5	G		22	39	04	41	07	19	15	C
6	A		23	37	04	43	07	17	16	D
7	B		24	36	04	45	07	15	17	E
8	C	Liburn try: fell 1653	25	32	04	47	07	13	18	F
9	D		26	30	04	48	07	12	19	G
10	E		27	28	04	50	07	10	20	A
11	F	St Bob Holms burn	28	20	04	52	07	8	21	B
12	G	30 ships at ye Fly	29	24	04	54	07	0	22	C
13	A	1666	𝔐	22	04	56	07	4	23	D
14	B	Cap Allen his	1	19	04	58	07	2	24	E
15	C	Troop taken 1645	2	17	05	0	07	0	25	F
16	D		3	15	05	2	06	58	26	G
17	E		4	13	05	4	06	56	27	A
18	F		5	11	05	6	06	54	28	B
19	G		6	9	05	8	06	52	29	C
20	A	K.C. 1. 2 set up his Stan. 1651	7	8	05	10	06	50	30	D
21	B		8	6	05	12	06	48	31	E
22	C		9	4	05	14	06	46	Sept	
23	D	Huntingt taken 1	10	2	05	16	06	44	2	F
24	E	Barth Apostle	11	0	05	18	06	42	3	G
25	F		11	58	05	20	06	40	4	A
26	G	Colchest surrend	12	57	05	22	06	38	5	B
27	A	St Cha: Lucas S. Geo	13	55	05	24	06	36	6	C
28	B	Lucie slain 1648	14	53	05	26	06	34	7	D
29	C	Dogg dayes end	15	52	05	28	06	32	8	E
30	D		16	50	05	30	06	30	9	F
31	E		17	49	05	32	06	28	10	G

Septemb· xxx dayes.

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	Suns place M	Suns rising H	Suns rising M	Suns setting H	Suns setting M	Foreing Account	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	F		18	47	05	35	06	25	11	B
2	G	Lond. burnt 1666	19	46	05	37	06	23	12	C
3	A	Dunbar fight 1650	20	44	05	39	06	21	13	D
4	B		21	43	05	41	06	19	14	E
5	C		22	41	05	43	06	17	15	F
6	D		23	40	05	45	06	15	10	G
7	E		24	30	05	47	06	13	17	A
8	F		25	37	05	49	06	11	18	B
9	G		26	36	05	51	06	9	19	C
10	A		27	35	05	53	06	7	20	D
11	B	Glocester reliv:	28	34	05	56	06	4	21	E
12	C	by ye Esser 1643	29	33	05	58	06	2	22	F
13	D	The Dut. of Glos-	♎	31	06	0	06	0	23	G
14	E	ter: dyed. 1660	1	30	06	2	05	58	24	A
15	F		2	29	06	4	05	56	25	B
16	G		3	28	06	0	05	54	26	C
17	A		4	27	06	9	05	51	27	D
18	B		5	26	06	11	05	49	28	E
19	C	Dutch beaten	6	25	06	13	05	47	29	F
20	D	by L. Sandw. 1665	7	25	06	15	05	45	30	G
21	E	Mathew Apost.	8	24	06	17	05	43	Oct	A
22	F		9	23	06	19	05	41	2	B
23	G		10	22	06	21	05	39	3	C
24	A	Ronton Heath	12	22	06	23	05	37	4	D
25	B	battle 1645	13	21	06	25	05	35	5	E
26	C	Dr. Buckingham	13	20	06	27	05	33	0	F
27	D	slain by Felton	14	20	06	29	05	31	7	G
28	E	1628	15	19	06	31	05	29	8	A
29	F	S Michael	16	19	06	33	05	27	9	B
30	G		17	18	06	35	05	25	10	C

Octob. XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	Suns place M	Suns rising H	Suns rising M	Suns setting H	Suns setting M	Forreign Accounts	
1	A		18	18	06	38	05	22	11	D
2	B		19	17	06	40	05	20	12	E
3	C	The P.v. Thames	20	17	06	42	05	18	13	F
4	D	& Flo: rain y house	21	16	06	44	05	16	14	G
5	E		22	16	06	46	05	14	15	A
6	F	K. Ch.I. return	23	16	06	48	05	12	16	B
7	G	from Spain to En	24	16	06	50	05	10	17	C
8	A	1623	25	15	06	52	05	8	18	D
9	B		26	15	06	54	05	6	19	E
10	C		27	15	06	56	05	4	20	F
11	D		28	15	06	58	05	2	21	G
12	E	L. Esser Fmer. 1646	29	15	07	0	05	0	22	A
13	F	Basing House	M.	15	07	2	04	58	23	B
14	G	taken by storme 1645	1	15	07	4	04	56	24	C
15	A	Lewes Feast	2	15	07	6	04	54	25	D
16	B	Coll. Hacker &	3	15	07	8	04	52	26	E
17	C	Axtell exec.d by	4	15	07	10	04	50	27	F
18	D	Luke Evang	5	15	07	12	04	48	28	G
19	E	K. Ch.I. arrived	6	15	07	14	04	46	29	A
20	F	in France 1651	7	16	07	16	04	44	30	B
21	G		8	16	07	18	04	42	31	C
22	A		9	16	07	20	04	40	Nov.	D
23	B	Edgehill Battle	10	16	07	22	04	38	2	E
24	C		11	17	07	23	04	37	3	F
25	D	a battle at Newb	12	17	07	25	04	35	4	G
26	E		13	17	07	27	04	33	5	A
27	F		14	18	07	29	04	31	6	B
28	G	Simon & Jude	15	19	07	[illegible]	04	29	7	C
29	A		16	19	07	[illegible]	04	27	8	D
30	B		17	19	07	[illegible]	04	20	9	E
31	C		18	20	07	[illegible]	04	24	10	F

Novemb xxx dayes

Week days	Dom. Lett.	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	Suns place M	Suns rising H	Suns rising M	Suns setting H	Suns setting M	Forreign accompt	
1	D	All Saints	19	21	07	38	04	22	11	G
2	E	All Souls	20	21	07	30	04	21	12	A
3	F		21	22	07	41	04	19	13	B
4	G		22	23	07	42	04	18	14	C
5	A	Papists Conspi	23	23	07	44	04	16	15	D
6	B		24	24	07	46	04	14	16	E
7	C	Prin: Hen: dyed	25	25	07	47	04	13	17	F
8	D	at St Jame: a 1612	26	26	07	49	04	11	18	G
9	E		27	26	07	51	04	9	19	A
10	F		28	27	07	52	04	8	20	B
11	G	Martin	29	28	07	54	04	6	21	C
12	A	in this month	30	29	07	55	04	5	22	D
13	B	Were seen 3 Suns	1	30	07	57	04	3	23	E
14	C	in London 1644	2	31	07	58	04	2	24	F
15	D	Coll Rainsbury	3	32	08	0	04	0	25	G
16	E	slain at Doncaster	4	33	08	1	03	1	26	A
17	F	1648	5	34	08	3	03	3	27	B
18	G		6	35	08	4	03	4	28	C
19	A	K Cha: 1 born	7	36	08	5	03	5	29	D
20	B	at Dumf: in Scotl[and]	8	37	08	7	03	7	30	E
21	C		9	38	08	8	03	8	Dec	F
22	D		10	39	08	9	03	9	2	G
23	E	Old Pr. Orang	11	40	08	10	03	10	3	A
24	F	dyed 1660	12	41	08	11	03	11	4	B
25	G		13	42	08	12	03	12	5	C
26	A	appeared in Lon	14	43	08	12	03	12	6	D
27	B	a Comet 1664	15	45	08	13	03	13	7	E
28	C	Term ends	16	46	08	14	03	14	8	F
29	D		17	47	08	14	03	14	9	G
30	E	Andrew Apost.	18	48	08	15	03	13	10	A

Decemb xxxi dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Foreing account	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	F		19	09	8	16	3	44	11	B
2	G	Eatham House	20	51	8	16	3	44	12	C
3	A	surr to ye Parl	21	52	8	17	3	43	13	D
4	B		22	53	8	17	3	43	14	E
5	C		23	54	8	18	3	42	15	F
0	D		24	56	8	18	3	42	16	G
7	E		25	57	8	18	3	42	17	A
8	F	Con Mary	26	58	8	19	3	41	18	B
9	G		28	0	8	19	3	41	19	C
10	A		29	1	8	19	3	41	20	D
11	B	Shortest day	♑	2	8	19	3	41	21	E
12	C		1	3	8	19	3	41	22	F
13	D		2	5	8	19	3	41	23	G
14	E		3	6	8	19	3	41	24	A
15	F		4	7	8	19	3	41	25	B
10	G	Crom fworn Lo	5	9	8	18	3	42	26	C
17	A	Protector 1653	6	10	8	18	3	42	27	D
18	B		7	11	8	18	3	42	28	E
19	C		8	13	8	17	3	43	29	F
20	D		9	14	8	17	3	43	30	G
21	E	Tho Apost	10	15	8	16	3	44	31	A
22	F		11	17	8	16	3	44	New Year	
23	G	Sr Alex: Carew	12	18	8	15	3	45	2	C
24	A	beheaded 1644	13	19	8	14	3	46	3	D
25	B	Christmas day	14	21	8	14	3	46	4	E
26	C	Stephen	15	22	8	13	3	47	5	F
27	D	Iohn Evang	16	23	8	12	3	48	6	G
20	E	Innocents day	17	25	8	12	3	48	7	A
20	F		18	26	8	11	3	49	8	B
30	G	Sr Tho Fairfax	19	27	8	10	3	50	9	C
31	A	voted Gen 1644	20	28	8	9	3	51	10	D

Anno Dom	Domin Letter	Golden Numb	Epact	Sunn Cicle
1677	G	6	6	6
1678	F	7	17	7
1679	E	8	28	8
1680	D C	9	9	9
1681	B	10	20	10
1682	A	11	1	11
1683	G	12	12	12
1684	F E	13	23	13
1685	D	14	4	14
1686	C	15	15	15
1687	B	16	26	16
1688	A G	17	7	17
1689	F	18	18	18
1690	E	19	29	19
1691	D	1	11	20
1692	C B	2	22	21
1693	A	3	3	22
1694	G	4	14	23
1695	F	5	25	24
1696	E D	6	6	25
1697	C	7	17	26
1698	B	8	28	27
1699	A	9	9	28
1700	G F	10	20	1
1701	E	11	1	2
1702	D	12	12	3
1703	C	13	23	4
1704	B A	14	4	5
1705	G	15	15	6
1706	F	16	26	7

The use of the Almanack —

In the use of this Almanack the Dominical-letter must be alwayes known. Therfor this adjoyning Table will informe you what it is for twenty years

The use —

First find a Dominical Letter by the table and that will serue for the — whole year proposed —

Example

In the year 1678 ỳ first Thursday in Iune I would know what day of the month it is. And doe find by the-Table the Dominical letter to be F. which will be ỳ second day, and first Sunday of the month, and Thursday will be the 6 day

Printed for ỳ Company of Stationers and are sold by ỳ Author at the Hermitage in Wapping and by John Hills in Exchange Alley in Cornehill,

A plain & ready Table to finde Easter-day for ever, by the Golden Number, & Sunday Letter.

G.N	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
i	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
ii	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
iii	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 13	Apr. 15
iv	Apr. 9	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
v	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25
vi	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 13	Apr. 15
vii	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
viii	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
ix	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 8
x	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
xi	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
xii	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
xiii	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
xiv	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 13	Apr. 13	Apr. 15
xv	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
xvi	Mar. 26	Apr. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25
xvii	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15
xviii	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
xix	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22

Take this for a General-rule.

The same day 7 weeks { before / after } Easter is { Shrove sunday / Whitsunday }

A fortnight before { Shrove sunday / Whitsun day } is { Septuagesima / Rogation sunday }

And 5 sunday after { Shrove sunday / Whitsunday } is { Quadragesima / Trinity sunday }

Also whensoever the Golden Number is 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 or 18 Then the Epact is the same But

The Golden Numb	1	2	4	5	7	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19
Then the Epact is	11	22	13	25	17	28	20	1	23	3	20	7	29

A Tide Table (by knowing the Moons age) to finde the time of high-water at those Places following.

Moons Age	Quinborough – Portsmouth – S. Hampton –	Rochester – Malden – Aberdeen –	Gravesend Downes Silly ¼ Tyde	Dundee Lysbona S. Luca's	London Tinmouth Whitbay	Barwick Flamborough Bridlington –	Scarborough – Cork haven – Dungarvan –	Newcastle – Humber – Dartmouth –
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1 . 16	12.48	01.33	02.18	03 03	03.48	04.33	05 18	06.03
2 . 17	01.30	02.21	03.06	03 51	04.30	05.21	06 06	06.51
3 . 18	02.24	03.09	03.54	04 39	05.24	06.09	06.54	07.39
4 . 19	03.12	03.57	04.42	05 27	06.12	06.57	07.42	08.27
5 . 20	04 00	04.45	05.30	06.15	07.00	07.45	08.30	09.15
6 . 21	04.48	05.33	06.18	07.03	07.48	08.33	09.18	10.03
7 . 22	05.30	00.21	07.06	07.51	08.30	09.21	10.06	10.51
8 . 23	00.24	07.09	07.54	08.39	09.24	10.09	10.54	11.39
9 . 24	07.12	07.57	08.42	09.27	10.12	10.57	11.04	12.27
10 . 25	08.00	08.45	09.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	01.15
11 . 20	08.48	09.33	10.18	11.03	11.48	12.23	01.18	02.03
12 . 27	09.36	10.21	11.06	11.51	12.30	01.21	02.00	02.51
13 . 28	10.24	11.09	11.54	12.39	01.24	02.09	02.54	03.30
14 . 29	11.12	11.57	12.42	01.27	02.12	02.57	03.42	04.24
15 . 30	12.00	12.45	01.30	02.15	03.00	03.45	04.30	05.15

A plain and easie Table Shewing the true interest due upon any sum of money from five shillings to an Hundred pounds for a Year or under after the Rate of six Pounds in the Hundred.

		1 Mon			3 Mon			6 Mon			9 Mon			A year		
		sh	p	q	sh	p	q	sh	p	q	sh	p	q	sh	p	q
Shill.	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	2
	10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	0
	15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	8	0	0	10	2
Pounds	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	1	2	1
	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	2
	3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	0	3
	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	0	3	4	9	0
	5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
	6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	1
	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4	2
	8	0	0	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	3	9	0	3
	9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	9	0
		po	sh	p	po	sh	p	po	sh	p	po	sh	p	po	sh	p
Tens of pounds	10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
	20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
	30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
	40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
	50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
	60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
	70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
	80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
	90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
	100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0

Kings of England before the Conquest	An. Mu.
Brute	1830
Memprick	1894
Bladud	3100
Dunwallo	3522
Belinus	3562
Lud	3801
Casibellane	3895

	An. Ch.
Arviragus	45
Lucius	180
Constantine	310
Constantine	340
Vortiger	448
Aurelius	482
Arthur	517
Egbert	800
Ethelwolf	837
Alfred	872
Canutus	1018
Edw *Confess*	1042
Harold	1066

Kings of England since the Conquest	
THE NORMAN LINE	
William the Conq^{r}	1066
William Rufus	1087
Henry I	1100
Stephen	1135
SAXON LINE RESTORED	
Henry II	1145
Richard I	1189
Iohn	1199
Henry III	1216
Edward I	1273
Edward II	1307
Edward III	1316
Richard II	1377
LINE OF LANCASTER	
Henry IIII	1399
Henry V	1412
Henry VI	1422
LINE OF YORKE	
Edward IV	1460
Edward V	1483
Richard III	1483
Union of the two Families	
Henry VII	1485
Henry VIII	1509
Edward VI	1547
Queen Mary	1553
Queen Elizabeth	1558
Union of the two Kingdomes	
Iames	1603
Charles I	1625
Charles II	1648

A Table of the Lord-Mayors and Sheriffs from the year 1660 to the year 1677.

Anno Dom	Mayors	Sheriffs	
1660	Sr Tho. Aleyn Kt Barr.	Francis Warner William Love	Esqrs
1661	Sr Rich. Browne Kt.	Sr Wm Bolton Sr Wm Peake	Kts
1662	Sr Joh. Fredrick Kt.	Fran Maynell Sam Starling	Esqrs
1663	Sr Joh. Robinson Kt. Barr.	Sr Tho Bludworth Sr Wm Turner	Kts
1664	Sr Anth. Bateman Kt.	Sr Rich Ford Sr Rich Ryves	Kts
1665	Sr Joh. Lawrence Kt.	Sr Geor Waterman Sr Char Doe	Kts
1666	Sr Tho. Bludworth Kt.	Sr Robt Hanson Sr Wm Hooker	Kts
1667	Sr Wm Bolton Kt.	Sr Robt Viner Sr Ios Sheldon	Kt Bart Kt
1668	Sr Wm Peake Kt.	Sr Den Gawden Sr Tho Davis	Kts
1669	Sr Wm Turner Kt.	Mr Jon Forth Fra. Chaplen	Esqrs
1670	Sr Sam. Starling Kt.	Sr Jon Smith Mr Ja Edward	Esqrs
1671	Sr Rich. Ford Kt.	Dan Forth Pet Ward	Esqrs
1672	Sr Geor. Waterman Kt.	Sr Iowth Dames Sr Robt Clayton Sr Jon Moore	Kts
1673	Sr Robt Hanson Kt.	Sr Wm Prichard Sr Ja Smith	Kts
1674	Sr Wm Hooker Kt.	Sr Mew Tulse Sr Robt Gosfery	Kts
1675	Sr Robt Viner Kt. Barr.	Sr Nath Herne Sr Jon Lethenullier	Kts
1676	Sr Joseph Sheldon Kt.	Sr Tho Gold Sr Jon Shorter	Kts
1677	Sr Tho. Davies Kt.	Sr Jon Peake Sr Tho Stamp	Kts

This Table readily sheweth ye exact day of
her true Age: for Fifteene y

	1678 ● ○		1679 ● ○		1680 ● ○		1681 ● ○		1682 ● ○		1683 ● ○		1684 ● ○		1
January	12	27	2	16	21	5	9	23	28	13	17	3	6	22	2
February	11	26	0	15	19	4	8	22	27	11	16	1	5	20	2
March	12	28	25	17	20	5	9	24	28	13	18	2	6	21	2
Aprill	11	26	29	15	18	3	8	22	27	11	16	30	4	19	2
May	10	26	29	15	18	3	7	22	26	11	16	30	4	18	2
Iune	9	24	27	14	16	2	6	20	25	9	14	28	3	17	2
Iuly	8	23	27	13	15	31	5	19	24	9	14	28	2	16	2
Auguſt	7	22	26	11	14	29	3	19	22	8	12	26	30	14	1
September	5	20	24	10	12	27	2	17	21	6	10	25	28	13	1
October	5	19	24	9	13	27	31	17	20	6	10	25	28	13	1
November	4	18	23	7	11	25	29	15	19	5	8	24	26	12	1
December	3	17	22	7	11	25	29	15	18	4	8	23	26	11	1

day: of ye New and full Moone as likewise Fig 11
ene years to come. from ye year 1678, to 1692

1684 ●	○	1685 ●	○	1686 ●	○	1687 ●	○	1688 ●	○	1689 ●	○	1690 ●	○	1691 ●	○	1692 ●	○
6	22	24	10	13	29	3	18	22	7	11	25	30	14	19	4	8	23
5	20	23	9	12	28	2	17	21	6	9	24	28	13	18	2	7	21
6	21	24	10	14	29	3	18	21	7	11	26	30	14	19	4	7	22
4	19	23	9	12	28	2	17	20	5	9	24	28	14	18	2	6	20
4	18	23	8	12	27	30	17	19	5	9	24	28	13	17	31	6	20
3	17	21	6	10	25	29	15	17	3	7	22	26	11	16	30	4	18
2	16	21	6	10	24	29	14	17	3	6	22	25	11	15	30	4	18
30	14	19	4	9	23	27	13	15	31	5	20	24	9	13	28	31	16
8	13	18	2	7	21	26	11	14	29	3	19	22	8	12	27	30	5
8	13	17	2	7	21	25	10	14	28	3	18	22	8	11	26	29	15
6	12	16	30	5	19	24	9	12	27	1	16	20	6	9	25	27	13
6	11	15	30	5	19	24	8	12	26	31	16	20	6	9	25	27	13

The Initiating table for finding the begining and ending of the termes.

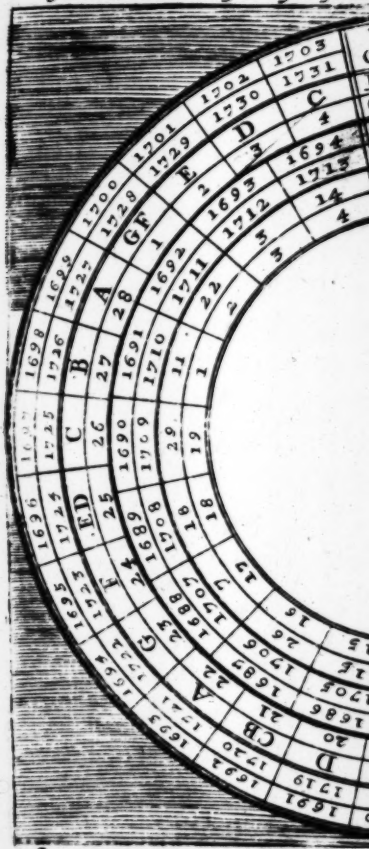
The Vse of these tables.	prim	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
By some of ye foregoing tabl	1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
you must find	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
the Golden num	3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
& Domi: letter,	4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
for ye year pro	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
posed with which	6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
you must enter	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
this table finding	8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
ye Golden numbe	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
in ye Margent. on	10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
ye left hand, and	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
ye Domi: let: on y	12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
head of ye table,	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
& note what nu	14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
mber you find i	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
the Common an	16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
gle of Meeting	17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
as also w^t numb	18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
is over the Domi	19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
letter w^t two ne								
keep calling y								
you found in the								
body of ye table								
Weeks and that								
in the head of								
the table dayes								
now to know how ye								
termes will								

fall find & two numbers in the Margent of ye other table vnder the title Interval am minus right against wch is ye begining & Ending of ye 4 termes As for Example in the Year 1681 if you will finde Easter Terme begins April the 20, and ends May the 16. Trinitie terme begins May 30 & ends June the 18 And see for the rest.

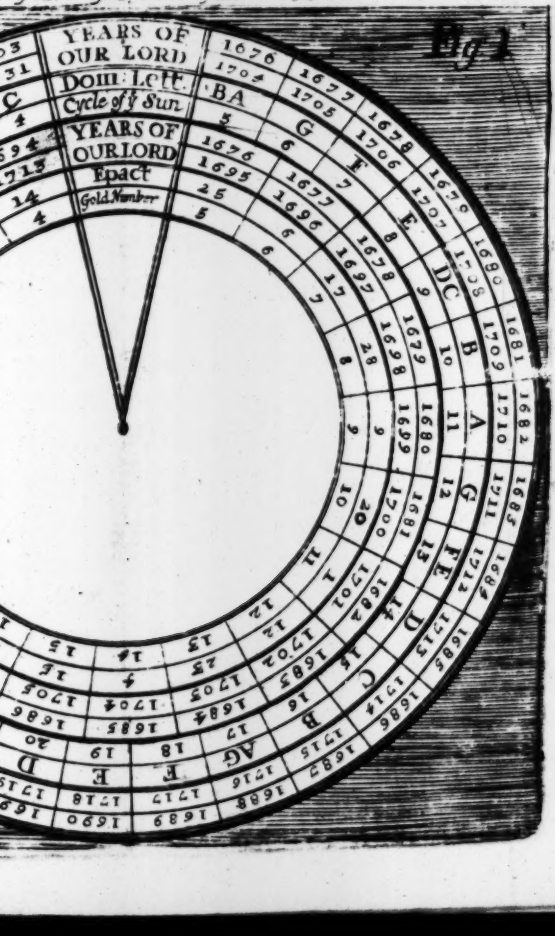
Anew and perpetuall Table, to find the beginning, and ending, of the four Termes.

Intermin:		Easter Tearme.		Trinitie Tearme.		Michaelmas Tearme.		Hillarie Tearme.	
W	D	begins	ends	beg	ends	begin	ends	begi	ends
5	3	April 8	May 9	May 22	June 10	October. 9	November. 28	January. 23	February. 12
5	4	9	5	23	11	9	28	23	12
5	5	10	6	24	12	9	28	23	12
5	6	11	7	25	13	9	28	23	12
6	0	12	8	26	14	9	28	23	12
6	1	13	9	27	15	10	28	23	12
6	2	14	10	28	16	9	29	23	12
6	3	15	11	29	17	9	28	23	12
6	4	16	12	30	18	9	28	23	12
6	5	17	13	31	19	9	28	23	12
6	6	18	14	June 1	20	9	28	23	12
7	0	19	15	2	21	9	28	23	12
7	1	20	16	3	22	10	28	23	12
7	2	21	17	4	23	9	29	23	12
7	3	22	18	5	24	9	28	23	12
7	4	23	19	6	25	9	28	23	12
7	6	24	20	7	26	9	28	23	12
7	5	25	21	8	27	9	28	23	12
8	6	26	22	9	28	9	28	23	13
8	1	27	23	10	29	10	28	24	12
8	2	28	24	11	30	9	29	23	12
8	3	29	25	12	July 1	9	28	23	12
8	4	30	26	13	2	9	28	23	12
8	5	May 1	27	14	3	9	28	23	12
8	6	2	28	15	4	9	28	23	12
9	0	3	29	16	5	9	28	23	13
9	1	4	30	17	6	10	28	24	12
9	2	5	31	18	7	9	29	23	12
9	3	6	June 1	19	8	9	28	23	12
9	4	7	2	20	9	9	28	23	12
9	5	8	3	21	10	9	28	23	12
9	6	9	4	22	11	9	28	23	12
10	0	10	5	23	12	9	28	23	12
10	1	11	6	24	13	10	28	24	12
10	2	12	7	25	14	9	29	23	12

A Table shewing ye Dominical
golden Number for 56 year



ucal letter Cycle of ☉ sun Epact and
years from the year 1675



A Table to find ye moveable

Domini letter.	Golden Numbe	From Christ to Shrove sin	sumd:	Shrov	Easter day.
A	2·5·13·16	6 weeks		Febr: 5	Mar: 26
	7·10·15·18	7 weeks		Febr: 12	Apr: 2
	1·4·9·12	8 weeks		Febr: 19	Apr: 9
	3·6·11·14·17	9 weeks		Febr 26	Apr: 16
	8·19·	10 weeks		Mar: 25	Apr: 23
B	2·5·15·10	6 weeks	1 day	Febr: 6	Mar: 27
	4·7·10·15·18	7 weeks	1 day	Febr: 13	Apr: 3
	1·9·12·17	8 weeks	1 day	Febr: 20	Apr: 10
	3·6·11·14	9 weeks	1 day	Febr: 27	Apr: 17
	8·19·	10 weeks	1 day	Mar: 6	Apr: 24
C	2·5·10·13·0	6 weeks	2 days	Febr: 7	Mar: 28
	4·7·15·18	7 weeks	2 days	Febr: 14	Apr: 4
	1·6·9·12·17	8 weeks	2 days	Febr: 21	Apr: 11
	3·11·14·19	9 weeks	2 days	Febr: 28	Apr: 18
	8·	10 weeks	2 days	Mar: 7	Apr: 25
D	16·	5 weeks	3 days	Febr: 1	Mar: 28
	2·5·10·13	6 weeks	3 days	Febr: 8	Mar: 29
	4·7·12·15·18	7 weeks	3 days	Febr: 15	Apr: 5
	1·6·9·17	8 weeks	3 days	Febr: 23	Apr: 12
	3·8·11·14·19	9 weeks	3 days	Mar: 1	Apr: 19
E	5·16·	5 weeks	4 days	Febr: 2	Mar: 23
	2·10·13·18	6 weeks	4 days	Febr: 9	Mar: 30
	1·4·7·12·15	7 weeks	4 days	Febr: 16	Apr: 6
	6·9·14·17	8 weeks	4 days	Febr 23	Apr: 13
	3·8·11·19	9 weeks	4 days	Mar: 2	Apr: 20
F	5·16·	5 weeks	5 days	Febr: 3	Mar: 24
	2·7·10·13·18	6 weeks	5 days	Febr: 10	Mar: 31
	1·4·12·15	7 weeks	5 days	Febr: 18	Apr: 7
	3·6·9·14·17	8 weeks	5 days	Febr: 24	Apr: 14
	8·11·19·	9 weeks	5 days	Mar: 3	Apr: 21
G	5·13·16·	5 weeks	6 days	Febr: 4	Mar: 25
	2·7·10·18	6 weeks	6 days	Febr: 11	Apr: 1
	1·4·9·12·15	7 weeks	6 days	Febr: 18	Apr: 8
	3·6·14·17	8 weeks	6 days	Febr: 25	Apr: 15
	8·11·19·	9 weeks	6 days	Mar: 4	Apr: 22

Feasts for ever by the Dominical letter and Golden Number.

Roga: Sund:	Asensi: day.	Whit Sund:	Trinity Sund:	Advent Sund:
Apr: 30	May 4	May 14	May 21	Dec: 3
May 7	May 11	May 21	May 28	Dec: 3
May 14	May 18	May 28	June 4	Dec: 3
May 21	May 15	June 4	June 11	Dec: 3
May 28	June 1	June 11	June 18	Dec: 3
May 1	May 5	May 15	May 22	Nov: 27
May 8	May 12	May 22	May 29	Nov: 27
May 15	May 19	May 29	June 5	Nov: 27
May 22	May 26	June 5	June 12	Nov: 27
May 29	June 2	June 12	June 19	Nov: 27
May 2	May 6	May 16	May 23	Nov: 28
May 9	May 13	May 23	May 30	Nov: 28
May 16	May 20	May 30	June 6	Nov: 28
May 23	May 27	June 6	June 13	Nov: 28
May 30	June 3	June 13	June 20	Nov: 28
Apr: 26	Apr: 30	May 10	May 17	Nov: 29
May 3	May 7	May 17	May 24	Nov: 29
May 10	May 14	May 24	May 31	Nov: 29
May 17	May 21	May 31	June 7	Nov: 29
May 24	May 28	June 7	June 14	Nov: 29
Apr: 27	May 1	May 11	May 18	Nov: 30
May 4	May 8	May 18	May 25	Nov: 30
May 11	May 15	May 25	June 1	Nov: 30
May 18	May 22	May 1	June 8	Nov: 30
May 25	May 29	June 8	June 15	Nov: 30
Apr: 28	May 2	May 12	May 19	Dec: 1
May 5	May 9	May 19	May 26	Dec: 1
May 12	May 16	May 26	June 2	Dec: 1
May 19	May 23	June 2	June 9	Dec: 1
May 26	May 30	June 9	June 16	Dec: 1
Apr: 29	May 3	May 13	May 20	Dec: 2
May 6	May 10	May 20	May 27	Dec: 2
May 13	May 17	May 27	June 3	Dec: 2
May 20	May 24	June 3	June 10	Dec: 2
May 27	May 31	June 10	June 17	Dec: 2

An Almanck Shewing the Day of the Month, Sums Place, Right Ascension and Declination for ever: *By John Seller.*

A Perpetual Almanack

For findeing the day of the Month for ever, For time Past, Present, And to come . *By Iohn Seller.*

Ianuar	*Februar*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*Iune*
At Good	Dover Christoph	Dwells Finch	George And	Browne David	Esquire Fryer
Iuly .	*August .*	*Septem.*	*October*	*Novem:*	*Decemb:*

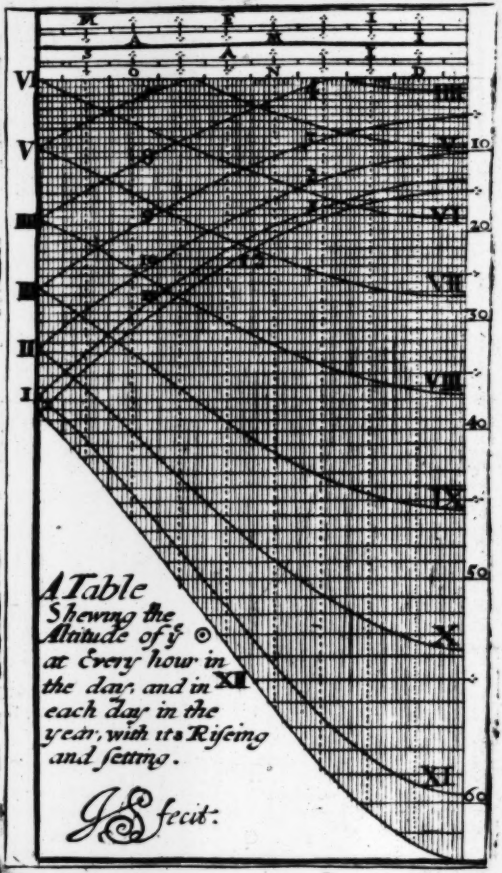
To find the Dom: Letter for ever

C 1 B 2 A 3	E 1 D 2 C 3	G 1 F 2 E 3	B 1 A 2 G 3	D 1 C 2 B 3	F 1 E 2 D 3	A 1 G 2 F 3
GF	BA	DC	FE	AG	CB	ED
1000	1200	1400	1600	1100	1300	1500
1616	20	24	28	32	36	40
44	48	52	56	60	64	68
72	76	80	84	88	92	96
1700	4	8	12	16	20	24
28	32	36	40	44	48	52
2400	1900	2100	2300	1800	2000	2200

High water Bed: bridge	*Moons age*	*The Moons southing.*	*Moons age for her shin*
3 — 48	1 — 16	0 — 48	1 — 29
4 — 36	2 — 17	1 — 36	2 — 28
5 — 24	3 — 18	2 — 24	3 — 27
6 — 12	4 — 19	3 — 12	4 — 20
7 — 0	5 — 20	4 — 00	5 — 25
7 — 48	6 — 21	4 — 48	6 — 24
8 — 36	7 — 22	5 — 36	7 — 23
9 — 24	8 — 23	6 — 24	8 — 22
10 — 12	9 — 24	7 — 12	9 — 21
11 — 0	10 — 25	8 — 00	10 — 20
11 — 48	11 — 26	8 — 48	11 — 19
12 — 36	12 — 27	9 — 36	12 — 18
1 — 24	13 — 28	10 — 24	13 — 17
2 — 12	14 — 29	11 — 12	14 — 16
3 — 0	15 — 30	12 — 00	15

To find the day of the Month

1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25	
5	12	19	26	
6	13	20	27	
7	14	21	28	


A Table
Shewing the
Altitude of ye ☉
at Every hour in
the day, and in
each day in the
year, with its Riseing
and setting.
J. S fecit:

A Catalogue of all the Eclipses of ye Sun and Moon, which will be visible in Eng: from the year 1677, to the year 1700.

Year.	Moneth.	D.	H.	M.	Lun.	Dig.	Min.
1677	May.	6	13	25	☽	8	15
1678	October.	19	8	17	☽	22	18
1681	August.	18	13	22	☽	10	35
1682	August.	7	17	56	☽	18	50
1682	February.	11	11	28	☽	19	48
1683	January.	17	5	27	☉	10	30
1684	June.	16	14	17	☽	1	35
1684	July.	2	5	10	☉	8	0
1685	November.	30	10	26	☽	21	45
1686	November.	19	11	22	☽	7	35
1687	May.	21	1	25	☉	1	40
1688	April.	5	6	4	☽	6	49
1689	March.	25	6	41	☽	21	19
1699	September.	18	14	46	☽	20	39
1690	March.	14	10	14	☽	5	53
1692	July.	17	15	9	☽	12	28
1693	February.	11	16	24	☽	19	32
1693	June.	23	9	6	☉	2	34
1694	June.	26	12	50	☽	6	47
1695	November.	10	7	0	☽	6	55
1696	May.	6	11	45	☽	21	48
1696	October.	29	16	30	☽	21	45
1697	October.	19	7	44	☽	8	54
1699	March.	5	7	14	☽	9	5
1699	September.	12	21	30	☊	10	0

A Table shewing the true Hour of the day, by a plain Staff, divided into 10 equal parts

Ho. before noon / Ho. after noon			12	11 / 1	10 / 2	9 / 3	8 / 4	7 / 5	6 / 6	5 / 7
May Iune.	11	11	5 b	6	7 b	9 c	13 b	19 a	30	57 a
	1	21	5 b	6	7 b	10	13 c	19 b	30 b	59
	21	2	5 c	6 b	7 c	10 a	14	20 a	32	64 a
April July.	11	13	6 a	6 c	8 a	10 c	14 c	21 b	35	78 b
	30	23	7	7 b	9	11 b	16	23	40	108
	20	2	7 c	8 a	10	12 c	17 b	26 b	48	196
March. Aug.	9	13	8 c	9 a	11	14	19 b	30	62 a	
	30	23	10	10 b	12 a	15 c	22 a	36 b	92 a	
	20	2	11 a	12	14	18	26	46	182	
Feb. Sept.	10	13	13	13 c	16	21	31 a	82 c		
	28	22	15	16	18 c	24 c	39	97 a		
	18	3	17 b	18 b	22	29 c	51	210		
Ian. Octob.	8	13	20 b	21 c	26	36	70 c			
	29	23	24	25 b	31	46	110			
	19	2	28	29 c	37	59	208			
Nov.	9	11	32	34 b	44	76	849			
	30	21	36	39	51	97				
Decemb. Dec.	21	1	39	42 b	56 b	117				
	11	11	40	43 c	59	126				

Note that a stands for quarter of a part, b for half a part, and c for three quarters.

To find the hour of the day by this Table.

Take a *Staff* of what length you please, and (with a *Pair* of *Compasses*) divide it into 10 equal parts, marking them upon the *Staff*; then in some plain level place, where the Sun doth shine, set it up right, and mark where the end of the shadow there of falls, which done, measure with your *Staff*, the length of the shadow and note the parts it contains, which find out in this *Table*, against the day of the *Month*, and over head, you have the *true hour* of the *day*.

Suppose the 9 of *April* or 13 of *August*, I should find the shadow of the Staff to be 30 parts and a quarter (that is three Staff length and a quarter) therefore seeking in the *Table* against the said dayes I see over-head, that it is then either 7 a clock in the morning or 5 in the afternoon so that if your observation was in the morning it was 7 but if in the after noon, 5 a clock:

By this Example, you may see the ease, and excellent use of the Table which is as ready as any movable Sun-Dyal; so that wheresoever you are or travell, you may (having this Book about you) speedily know the true hour, &c.

A Perpetual Table of Break of day, Sun rise, planetary hour, etc. in the Latitude of London

		Break of day	Fore light	Sun rise	Sun set	long day	long night	H by D.	H by N.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	1	5 · 54	6 · 6	8 · 23	3 · 58	7 56	16 · 4	0 · 30	1 · 30
Janu	11	5 · 4	6 · 18	7 · 49	4 · 11	8 22	15 38	0 · 42	1 · 18
	21	5 · 35	6 · 25	7 · 39	4 · 26	8 52	15 · 8	0 · 44	1 · 16
	1	5 · 13	6 · 43	7 · 17	4 · 45	9 28	14 · 34	0 · 47	1 · 13
Febr	11	5 · 0	7 · 0	6 · 55	5 · 1	10 · 7	13 58	0 · 50	1 · 10
	21	4 · 45	7 · 15	6 · 42	5 · 18	10 36	13 · 24	0 · 54	1 · 6
	1	4 · 20	7 · 40	6 · 23	5 · 37	11 · 14	12 · 46	0 · 56	1 · 4
Mare	11	3 · 59	8 · 1	6 · 0	6 · 0	12 · 0	12 · 0	1 · 0	1 · 0
	21	3 · 34	8 · 22	5 · 42	6 · 18	12 36	11 · 24	1 · 3	0 · 57
	1	3 · 55	8 · 55	5 · 20	6 · 40	13 · 20	10 · 40	1 · 7	0 · 53
April	11	2 · 30	9 · 22	4 · 58	7 · 2	14 · 4	9 · 56	1 · 10	0 · 50
	21	2 · 2	9 · 58	4 · 40	7 · 20	14 · 40	9 · 20	1 · 13	0 · 47
	1	1 · 30	1 · 30	4 · 22	7 · 38	15 · 10	8 · 44	1 · 16	0 · 44
May	11	1 · 10	11 · 50	3 · 0	8 · 51	15 · 42	8 · 18	1 · 18	0 · 42
	21	All	No /	3 · 55	8 · 5	16 · 10	7 · 50	1 · 20	0 · 40
	1	day	night	5 · 50	8 · 10	16 · 20	7 · 40	1 · 21	0 · 39
June	11	and	but	3 · 57	8 · 3	16 · 26	7 · 34	1 · 21	0 · 39
	21	no	Twi	3 · 50	8 · 10	16 · 20	7 · 40	1 · 22	0 · 38
	1	Night	light	5 · 57	8 · 3	16 · 6	7 · 54	1 · 20	0 · 40
July	11	0 · 42	11 · 18	4 · 07	7 · 51	15 · 42	8 · 18	1 · 18	0 · 42
	21	1 · 22	10 58	4 · 21	7 · 39	15 · 18	8 · 42	1 · 16	0 · 44
	1	2 · 0	10 · 0	4 · 39	7 · 21	14 · 42	6 · 18	1 · 14	0 · 46
Augus	11	2 · 21	9 · 39	4 · 56	7 · 4	14 · 8	6 · 56	1 · 10	0 · 50
	21	3 · 0	9 · 0	5 · 16	6 · 44	13 · 28	10 · 32	1 · 7	0 · 53
	1	3 · 30	8 · 30	5 · 35	6 · 25	12 · 46	11 · 14	1 · 5	0 · 55
Septem	11	3 · 59	8 · 1	5 · 56	6 · 4	12 · 8	11 · 52	1 · 0	1 · 0
	21	4 · 19	7 · 41	6 · 16	5 · 44	11 · 28	12 · 32	1 · 57	1 · 3
	1	4 · 48	7 · 12	6 · 36	5 · 24	10 · 48	13 · 12	0 · 54	1 · 6
October	11	5 · 0	7 · 0	6 · 56	5 · 4	10 · 8	13 · 52	0 · 50	1 · 10
	21	5 · 18	6 · 42	7 · 15	4 · 45	9 · 30	14 · 30	0 · 47	1 · 13
	1	5 · 37	6 · 27	7 · 34	4 · 26	8 · 52	15 · 8	0 · 44	1 · 16
Novem	11	5 · 45	6 · 17	7 · 46	4 · 11	8 · 22	15 · 38	0 · 42	1 · 18
	21	5 · 54	6 · 6	8 · 13	3 · 59	7 · 58	16 · 2	0 · 40	1 · 20
	1	5 · 57	6 · 3	8 · 23	3 · 50	7 · 40	16 · 20	0 · 39	1 · 21
Decem	11	6 · 0	6 · 0	8 · 13	3 · 47	7 · 34	16 · 26	0 · 38	1 · 22
	21	5 · 8	6 · 2	8 · 8	3 · 52	7 · 44	16 · 16	0 · 39	1 · 21

A Table of ȳ Suns Right Ascen:

Day	Janua: Right Ascen: H · M	Febr: Right Ascen: H · M	March Right Ascen: H · M	April. Right Ascen: H · M	May. Right Ascen: H · M	June. Right Ascen: H · M
1	19 · 35	21 · 42	23 · 28	01 · 21	03 · 14	05 · 19
2	19 · 39	21 · 46	23 · 32	01 · 25	03 · 18	05 · 23
3	19 · 43	21 · 50	23 · 36	01 · 29	03 · 22	05 · 27
4	19 · 47	21 · 54	23 · 39	01 · 33	03 · 26	05 · 31
5	19 · 51	21 · 58	23 · 43	01 · 36	03 · 30	05 · 36
6	19 · 56	22 · 02	23 · 46	01 · 40	03 · 34	05 · 40
7	20 · 00	22 · 06	23 · 50	01 · 44	03 · 38	05 · 44
8	20 · 04	22 · 10	23 · 53	01 · 47	03 · 42	05 · 48
9	20 · 09	22 · 14	23 · 57	01 · 51	03 · 46	05 · 52
10	20 · 13	22 · 17	00 · 01	01 · 54	03 · 50	05 · 56
11	20 · 17	22 · 21	00 · 05	01 · 58	03 · 54	06 · 00
12	20 · 22	22 · 25	00 · 08	02 · 02	03 · 58	06 · 04
13	20 · 26	22 · 29	00 · 12	02 · 06	04 · 02	06 · 08
14	20 · 30	22 · 33	00 · 15	02 · 10	04 · 06	06 · 12
15	20 · 34	22 · 36	00 · 19	02 · 13	04 · 10	06 · 17
16	20 · 38	22 · 40	00 · 23	02 · 17	04 · 14	06 · 21
17	20 · 42	22 · 44	00 · 26	02 · 21	04 · 18	06 · 25
18	20 · 46	22 · 48	00 · 30	02 · 25	04 · 22	06 · 29
19	20 · 50	22 · 52	00 · 33	02 · 29	04 · 26	06 · 33
20	20 · 54	22 · 55	00 · 37	02 · 32	04 · 30	06 · 38
21	20 · 58	22 · 59	00 · 41	02 · 36	04 · 34	06 · 42
22	21 · 03	23 · 03	00 · 44	02 · 40	04 · 38	06 · 46
23	21 · 07	23 · 06	00 · 48	02 · 44	04 · 42	06 · 50
24	21 · 11	23 · 10	00 · 52	02 · 48	04 · 46	06 · 54
25	21 · 15	23 · 13	00 · 55	02 · 51	04 · 50	06 · 58
26	21 · 19	23 · 17	00 · 59	02 · 55	04 · 54	07 · 02
27	21 · 23	23 · 21	01 · 03	02 · 59	04 · 58	07 · 06
28	21 · 27	23 · 25	01 · 06	03 · 03	05 · 02	07 · 10
29	21 · 31		01 · 10	03 · 07	05 · 06	07 · 14
30	21 · 35		01 · 14	03 · 10	05 · 11	07 · 19
31	21 · 38		01 · 17		05 · 15	

A Table of ȳ Suns Right Ascen:

Days	July. ☉ Right Ascen: H · M	August. ☉ Right Ascen: H · M	Septem ☉ Right Ascen: H · M	Octo: ☉ Right Ascen: H · M	Novem ☉ Right Ascen: H · M	Decem ☉ Right Ascen: H · M
1	07 · 25	09 · 25	11 · 19	13 · 08	15 · 07	17 · 15
2	07 · 27	09 · 29	11 · 23	13 · 12	15 · 11	17 · 20
3	07 · 31	09 · 33	11 · 26	13 · 15	15 · 15	17 · 25
4	07 · 35	09 · 37	11 · 30	13 · 19	15 · 19	17 · 29
5	07 · 39	09 · 40	11 · 33	13 · 22	15 · 23	17 · 34
6	07 · 43	09 · 44	11 · 37	13 · 26	15 · 27	17 · 38
7	07 · 47	09 · 48	11 · 41	13 · 30	15 · 31	17 · 42
8	07 · 51	09 · 51	11 · 44	13 · 34	15 · 36	17 · 47
9	07 · 55	09 · 55	11 · 48	13 · 38	15 · 40	17 · 51
10	07 · 59	09 · 58	11 · 51	13 · 41	15 · 45	17 · 56
11	08 · 03	10 · 02	11 · 55	13 · 45	15 · 49	18 · 00
12	08 · 07	10 · 06	11 · 59	13 · 49	15 · 53	18 · 05
13	08 · 11	10 · 10	12 · 02	13 · 53	15 · 58	18 · 09
14	08 · 15	10 · 14	12 · 06	13 · 57	16 · 02	18 · 14
15	08 · 19	10 · 17	12 · 09	14 · 00	16 · 07	18 · 19
16	08 · 23	10 · 21	12 · 13	14 · 04	16 · 11	18 · 24
17	08 · 27	10 · 25	12 · 17	14 · 08	16 · 15	18 · 28
18	08 · 31	10 · 28	12 · 20	14 · 12	16 · 19	18 · 33
19	08 · 35	10 · 32	12 · 24	14 · 16	16 · 23	18 · 37
20	08 · 39	10 · 35	12 · 27	14 · 20	16 · 28	18 · 41
21	08 · 43	10 · 39	12 · 31	14 · 24	16 · 32	18 · 45
22	08 · 47	10 · 43	12 · 35	14 · 28	16 · 36	18 · 49
23	08 · 51	10 · 46	12 · 38	14 · 32	16 · 40	18 · 54
24	08 · 55	10 · 50	12 · 42	14 · 36	16 · 44	18 · 58
25	08 · 58	10 · 53	12 · 45	14 · 39	16 · 49	19 · 03
26	09 · 02	10 · 57	12 · 49	14 · 43	16 · 53	19 · 07
27	09 · 06	11 · 01	12 · 53	14 · 47	16 · 57	19 · 11
28	09 · 10	11 · 04	12 · 57	14 · 51	17 · 02	19 · 16
29	09 · 14	11 · 08	13 · 01	14 · 55	17 · 06	19 · 20
30	09 · 17	11 · 11	13 · 04	14 · 59	17 · 11	19 · 25
31	09 · 21	11 · 15		15 · 03		19 · 30

A Table of ye Magnitudes, Right Ascention in Hours and Minuts, and Degrees and Minuts, & ye Declination North or South of 35 fixed Stars.

Names of ye Stars.	M.	R. Asc: D. M.	Decl: D. M.	R. Asc: H. M.	N S
Pole Star or Last in ye Tail	2	7 · 58	87 · 35	0 · 32	N
Andromedas Girdle	2	12 · 51	33 · 50	0 · 50	N
Medusaes head.	3	41 · 27	39 · 35	2 · 46	N
Perseus right side.	2	44 · 30	48 · 33	2 · 58	N
Middle of the Pleides.	5	51 · 22	23 · 06	3 · 26	N
Bulls eye.	1	69 · 0	15 · 48	4 · 16	N
Hircus or Goat.	1	72 · 44	45 · 36	4 · 51	N
Orions left foot.	1	74 · 30	8 · 58	4 · 58	S
Mid star in Orions Girdle.	2	79 · 45	1 · 28	5 · 19	S
Orions right shoulder.	2	84 · 5	7 · 18	5 · 56	N
Auriga. or Waggoner.	2	86 · 45	44 · 56	5 · 39	N
Great Dog.	1	97 · 24	16 · 13	6 · 30	N
Castor. or Apollo.	2	108 · 00	32 · 30	7 · 12	N
Little dog.	1	110 · 20	6 · 6	7 · 21	N
Poultux or Hercules.	2	110 · 25	28 · 48	7 · 22	N
Hydraes heart.	1	137 · 30	7 · 10	9 · 10	S
Lyons heart.	1	147 · 30	13 · 39	9 · 50	N
Great Bears fore guard	2	160 · 48	63 · 32	10 · 43	N
Lyons tayl.	1	172 · 45	16 · 32	11 · 31	N
Virgins Spike.	1	196 · 43	9 · 11	13 · 07	N
Last in Great Bears tayl.	2	203 · 30	51 · 5	13 · 34	N
Arctutus.	1	209 · 56	21 · 4	14 · 00	N
Little Bears fore guard.	2	222 · 46	75 · 36	14 · 52	N
Brightest in ye Crown.	3	231 · 00	27 · 43	15 · 24	N
Scorpions heart.	1	242 · 23	25 · 55	16 · 09	S
Hercules head.	3	254 · 40	14 · 51	16 · 59	N
Lyra. or harp.	1	276 · 47	38 · 30	18 · 25	N
Eagle. or Vulture.	1	293 · 28	8 · 1	19 · 35	N
Swans tayl.	2	307 · 30	44 · 5	20 · 30	N
Dolphins head.	3	307 · 53	15 · 0	20 · 32	N
Pegasus mouth.	1	321 · 50	8 · 19	21 · 27	N
Fomahant.	3	339 · 30	31 · 17	22 · 38	S
Pegasus lower wing.	2	358 · 50	13 · 22	23 · 55	N

A Table for ye Purchases at 5l. 6l. 8l and 10l Per Cent. Compound interest,

	at 5 pr Cent.		at 6 pr Cent.		at 8 pr Cent.		at 10 pr Cent.		The Use of the Table
	Y	M	Y	M	Y	M	Y	M	
1	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	Look in the first Column
2	1	10	1	10	1	9	1	9	for 5l years, and right
3	2	9	2	8	2	7	2	6	against it under 5 per
4	3	7	3	6	3	5	3	2	Cent, you shall find 18 3.
5	4	6	4	4	4	2	3	9	Which shews the Lease is
6	5	4	5	2	4	11	4	8	worth 18 years purchase
7	6	3	6	0	5	8	5	5	and 9 months which is a
8	7	2	6	10	6	5	6	2	quarter of a year.
9	8	1	7	8	7	2	6	11	So that if the Rent were
10	8	11	8	6	7	11	7	8	20l a year then 18 times it
11	9	10	9	4	8	8	8	5	is 360l and the quarter
12	10	9	10	2	9	5	9	2	of the year is 2l 10s in
13	11	8	10	11	10	2	9	11	all 182l 10s and so much
14	12	7	11	9	10	11	10	8	is the Lease worth in
15	13	6	12	7	11	8	11	5	ready Money at 5
16	14	5	13	5	12	5	12	2	per cent. — But if
17	15	4	14	3	13	2	12	11	the purchaser would
18	16	3	15	1	13	11	13	8	have 6l 6l or 10l
19	17	2	15	11	14	8	14	5	profit for his
20	18	1	16	9	15	5	15	2	Money then
21	18	11	17	7	16	2	15	11	
22	19	10	18	5	16	11	16	8	
23	20	9	19	3	17	8	17	5	
24	21	8	20	1	18	5	18	2	
25	22	7	20	11	19	2	18	11	
26	23	6	21	9	19	11	19	8	
27	24	5	22	7	20	8	20	5	
28	25	4	23	5	21	5	21	2	
29	26	3	24	3	22	2	21	11	
30	27	2	25	1	22	11	22	8	
31	27	11	25	11	23	8	23	5	
32	28	10	26	9	24	5	24	2	
33	29	9	27	7	25	2	24	11	
34	30	8	28	5	25	11	25	8	
35	31	7	29	3	26	8	26	5	
36	32	6	30	1	27	5	27	2	
37	33	5	30	11	28	2	27	11	
38	34	4	31	9	28	11	28	8	
39	35	3	32	7	29	8	29	5	
40	36	2	33	5	30	5	30	2	
41	37	1	34	3	31	2	30	11	
42	37	11	34	11	31	11	31	8	
43	38	10	35	9	32	8	32	5	
44	39	9	36	7	33	5	33	2	
45	40	8	37	5	34	2	33	11	
46	41	7	38	3	34	11	34	8	
47	42	6	39	1	35	8	35	5	
48	43	5	39	11	36	5	36	2	
49	44	4	40	9	37	2	36	11	
50	45	3	41	7	37	11	37	8	
51	46	2	42	5	38	8	38	5	
52	47	1	43	3	39	5	39	2	
53	47	11	43	11	40	2	39	11	
54	48	10	44	9	40	11	40	8	
55	49	9	45	7	41	8	41	5	
56	50	8	46	5	42	5	42	2	
57	51	7	47	3	43	2	42	11	
58	52	6	48	1	43	11	43	8	
59	53	5	48	11	44	8	44	5	
60	54	4	49	9	45	5	45	2	

The Number of Yeares to be Purchased

the Value of the Purchase in

the Value of the Purchase in

the Value of the Purchase in

the Value of the Purchase in

l. s. d.

Profit for his Money the Lease is worth

6 — 18 — 0
8 — 24 — 9
10 — 30 — 11

l. s. d.

purchase which come to but

147 — 10 — 0
132 — 10 — 0
99 — 7 — 6

Fre.

A Table for buying or selling any thing by ℔ Hundred, counting 112 to ℔ Hundred.

The Use of this Table may appear in the following Example—

If one pound Cost 3 pence, 3 farthings, what will the hundred cost? Look in the first Column for 3 pence 3 farthings, & right under it and 5 ſtands under 3 in the right hand Column, you will find 2 pounds, 4 shillings, and 8 pence, and ſo much will 112 pounds Cost—

℔	£	s	d	℔	£	s	d
1	0	1	4	1	1	0	4
2	0	2	8	2	1	8	8
3	0	3	0	3	1	11	0
4	0	3	4	10	1	13	4
1	0	11	8	1	1	15	8
2	0	14	0	2	1	18	0
3	0	16	4	3	2	0	4
8	0	18	8	11	2	2	8
1	1	1	0	1	2	5	0
2	1	3	4	2	2	7	4
3	1	5	8	3	2	9	8
3	0	1	8	12	2	12	0
1	1	10	4	1	2	14	4
2	1	12	8	2	2	16	8
3	1	15	0	3	2	19	0
4	0	17	4	13	2	1	4
1	1	19	8	1	3	3	8
2	2	2	0	2	3	6	0
3	2	4	4	3	3	8	4
5	0	2	8	14	3	10	8
1	2	9	0	1	3	13	0
2	2	11	4	2	3	15	4
3	2	13	8	3	3	17	8
6	0	2	16	15	3	0	0
1	2	18	4	1	3	2	4
2	3	0	8	2	3	4	8
3	3	3	0	3	3	7	0
7	0	3	5	16	3	9	4
1	3	7	8	1	3	11	8
2	3	10	0	2	3	14	0
3	3	12	4	3	3	16	4
8	0	3	14	17	3	18	8
1	3	17	0	1	4	1	0
2	3	19	4	2	4	3	4
3	4	1	8	3	4	5	8
9	0	4	4	18	4	0	0

A Catalogue containing all y

Shries	Citt	Bifh	Mar	Caſtl	Chu	Riv	Brid	Chas	For	Par
Kent	2	2	27	8	398	6	14	0	0	33
Suſſex	1	1	18	1	312	2	10		4	55
Surrey	1	0	6	0	140	2	7	0	4	17
Middleſex	2	1	1	0	73	1	5	0	4	4
Hamſ hire	2	1	18	0	255	4	19	1	4	22
Dorſet ſhire	1	1	18	0	218	3	26	1	4	12
Wilt ſhire	1	1	21	1	364	5	31	1	4	20
Somterſet ſhire	2	2	29	1	384	5	45	0	4	28
Devon ſhire	2	1	40	3	394	23	106	0	4	25
Cornwall	1	1	28	1	161	7	31	0	4	40
Eſſex	1	1	21	1	415	7	28	0	4	25
Hartford	1	1	18	1	120	3	24	0	4	20
Oxford ſhire	1	1	10	0	280	5	26	0	4	20
Buckingham ſh	1	1	11	0	185	5	14	0	4	15
Bark ſhire	1	1	11	1	140	5	7	0	4	17
Glocteſter ſhire	1	1	20	1	180	3	32	0	4	18
Suffolk	1	1	18	2	575	2	32	0	5	27
Norfolk	1	1	21	2	666	5	24	0	5	25
Rutland	1	1	2	0	47	0	3	0	3	2
Northamton	1	1	11	2	420	5	24	0	5	25
Huntington ſhir	1	1	5	0	78	1	5	0	3	7
Bedford ſhire	1	1	16	0	116	1	8	0	3	12
Cambridge ſ	1	1	6	0	165	1	7	0	3	5
Leiceſter ſhire	1	1	12	0	158	7	21	0	4	18
Warwick ſhire	1	1	11	2	200	10	10	1	4	25
Staffort ſhire	1	1	12	2	230	13	19	1	4	28
Worceſter ſhir	1	1	7	2	232	8	15	1	4	16
Shrop ſhire	1	1	15	2	270	18	13	1	4	27
Hereford ſhire	1	1	8	2	270	15	11	1	4	8
Lincolne ſhire	1	1	20	2	630	9	15	1	4	25
Nottingham ſh	1	1	11	0	108	5	17	0	4	16
Derby ſhire	1	1	6	0	106	19	21	0	4	34
Cheſhire	1	1	9	2	68	8	10	0	4	10
Yorke ſhire	2	1	46	12	563	30	62	4	6	72
Lancaſhire	1	1	8	0	83	5	24	0	4	50
Durham	1	1	5	4	82	11	26	0	4	21
Weſtmorland	1	1	4	0	26	8	15	0	4	10
Cumberland	1	1	8	1	58	20	37	0	4	8
Northumberla	1	1	11	2	108	21	71	1	4	8
Monmouth	0	0	6	1	127	8	14	0	4	8
Glamorgan	0	0	7	1	151	16	6	0	4	8
Radnor	0	0	4	0	52	13	5	0	4	5
Brecknok	0	0	3	0	80	22	13	0	4	2
Cardrgan	0	0	6	0	84	20	9	0	4	2
Carmarthun	0	0	6	4	87	20	9	0	4	3
Pembrok	0	0	6	4	145	20	7	0	4	3
Montgomery	0	0	6	3	47	20	7	0	4	3
Merioth	0	0	3	2	37	20	6	0	4	2
Denbigh	0	0	3	3	57	24	6	0	4	2
Flint ſhire	0	0	3	3	28	4	2	0	4	2
Anglſey	0	0	3	4	87	8	4	0	4	2
Carnarvan	0	2	5	3	73		6	0	4	2

A Necessary Table for Menſuration of Superficiall Measures,

	Inches.	Centeſme.	Feet.	Yard.	Pace.	Pearch	Chain	Acre.	Mile.
Inche.	1	7.92	12	36	60	198	792	7920	63360
Centeſm.	62,726	1	1. 515	4. 56	7.575	25	100	1000	8000
Feet.	144	2. 295	1	3	5	16. 5	66	660	5280
Yard.	1296	20. 655	9	1	1.66	550	22	220	1760
Pace.	7600	57. 781	25	2. 778	1	3. 3	13.2	132	1056
Pearch.	39204	625	272. 25	30 . 25	10.89	1	4	40	320
Chain.	627264	10000	4356	484	174. 24	16	1	10	80
Acre.	6272640	100000	43560	4840	1742. 4	160	10	1	8
Mile.	40144896 00	64000000	27878400	3097600	1115136	10240	6400	640	1
Squar	Inches.	Centeſme	Feet.	Yard.	Pace.	Pearch	Chain	Acre.	Mile.

Square measur

Long measure

A Table of Square

Squar	root	Cubes.	Square	Root	Cubes.
4	2	8	1024	32	32768
9	3	27	1089	33	35937
16	4	64	1156	34	39304
25	5	125	1225	35	42875
36	6	216	1296	36	46656
49	7	343	1369	37	50653
64	8	512	1444	38	54872
81	9	729	1521	39	59319
100	10	1000	1600	40	64000
121	11	1331	1681	41	68921
144	12	1728	1764	42	74088
169	13	2197	1849	43	79507
196	14	2744	1936	44	85184
225	15	3375	2025	45	91120
256	16	4096	2116	46	97336
289	17	5113	2209	47	103823
324	18	5832	2304	48	110592
361	19	6859	2401	49	117649
400	20	8000	2500	50	125000
441	21	9261	2601	51	132651
484	22	10648	2704	52	140608
529	23	11197	2809	53	148877
576	24	13824	2916	54	157464
625	25	15625	3025	55	166375
676	26	17576	3136	56	175616
729	27	19683	3249	57	185193
784	28	21952	3364	58	195092
841	29	24389	3481	59	205179
900	30	27000	3600	60	216000
961	31	29791	3721	61	226981

and cubick Roots.

Square	roo	Cubes	Square	Ro	Cubes
3844	62	238328	8864	92	778688
3969	63	250047	8649	93	804357
4096	64	262144	8836	94	830584
4225	65	274625	9025	95	857375
4356	66	287496	9216	96	884736
4489	67	300763	9409	97	912673
4624	68	314432	9604	98	941192
4761	69	328509	9801	99	970299
4900	70	343000	10000	100	1000000
5041	71	357911	10201	101	1030301
5184	72	373248	10404	102	1061208
5329	73	389017	10609	103	1092727
5476	74	405224	10816	104	1124864
5625	75	421875	11025	105	1157625
5776	76	438976	11236	106	1191016
5929	77	456533	11449	107	1225043
6084	78	474552	11664	108	1259712
6241	79	493039	11881	109	1295029
6400	80	512000	12100	110	1331000
6561	81	531441	12321	111	1367631
6724	82	551368	12544	112	1404928
6889	83	571787	12769	113	1442897
7056	84	592704	12996	114	1481544
7225	85	614125	13225	115	1520875
7396	86	636056	13456	116	1560896
7569	87	658503	13689	117	1601613
7744	88	681472	13924	118	1643032
7921	89	704969	14161	119	1685159
8100	90	729000	14400	120	1728000
8281	91	753571	14641	121	1771561

A Table for Corn measure.

Pints								
8	Gall:							
16	2	Peck						
64	8	4	Bush:					
128	16	8	2	strike	Car nooch or coomb			
256	32	16	4	2		Seam reser or quart		
512	64	32	8	4	2			
3072	384	102	48	24	12	6	Way	
5120	640	320	80	40	20	10	12	Last
T 1 l	8 l	16	64	128	256	512	3072	5120
A 140	7 l	14	56	1 C	2 C	4 C	24 C	40 C

The Line T Expresseth Troy weight, and A Averd.

A Table for Wine measure. A Tun of Wine, weighing Averd. 17 C Weight, One Pint 1 l. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces Troy.

Pints								
8	Gall							
144	18	Rundl						
252	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barr					
776	42	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Terce				
504	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hogsh			
672	84	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Puntion		
1008	120	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	But	
2010	252	14	8	6	4	3	2	Tun

The same for Honey, Oyl, &c

Troy Weight.

Grains.			
24	Pen: w^t		
480	20	Ounc:	
5760	240	12	lib:

Apoth: Weight.

Gr 20	℈ Scr:		
60	3	ʒ dr:	
480	24	8	℥ oz
5760	288	96	12	lb

Troy l. to Averd: l. 17. 12.
Troy oun: to Av: 51. 56.

Averd: Weight.

Scruples.	Drams.			
3		Ounces.		
24	8		pound.	
384	128	16		Hund.
43008	14336	1792	112	
860160	286720	35840	2240	20	Tun.

A Table for Ale

Pints.	Gall:				
8		Firk:			
64	8		Kild:		
128	16	2		Barr:	
256	32	4	2		Hog
512	64	8	4	2	

Beer.

Pints.	Gall:				
8		Firk:			
64	9		Kild:		
144	18	2		Barr:	
288	36	4	2		Hog
576	72	8	4	2	

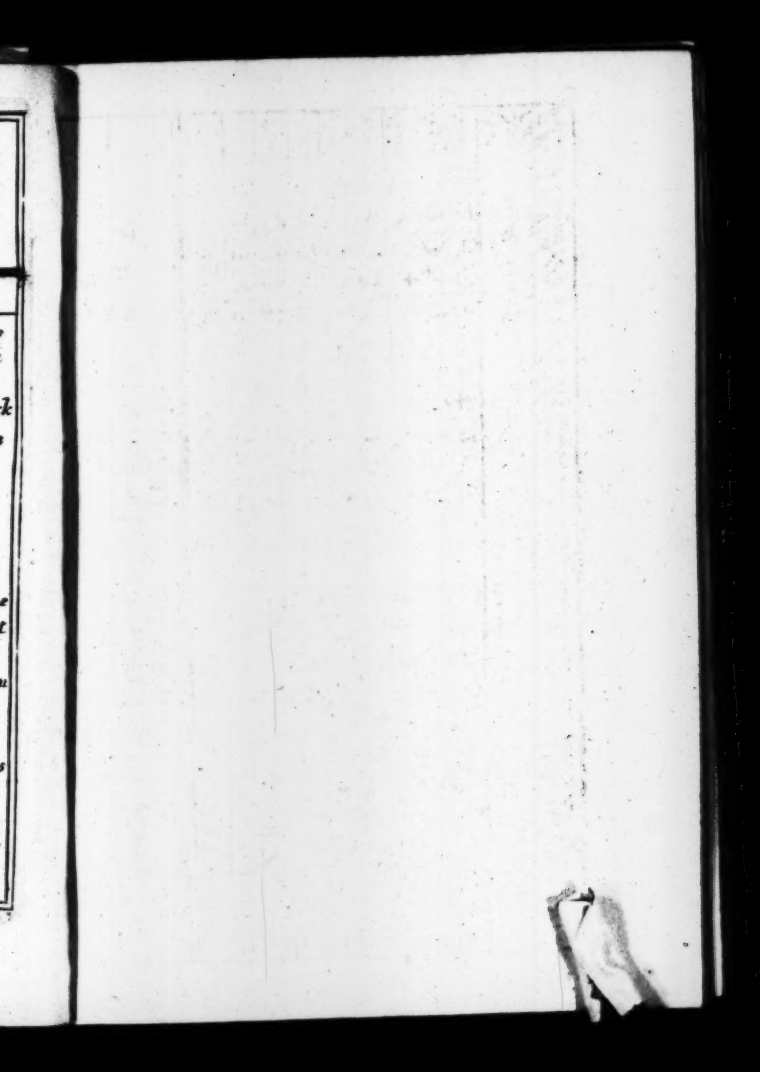
The Assize for Bread for all WEIGHTS

Weight of a penny Loaf.

Free town Bakers	Troy White	Troy Wh	Troy hou	Averd. White	Averd. Wh	Averd. hou	Foreigners
2 · 0	16 · 13	25 · 4	53 · 11	15 · 7	23 · 1	30 · 15	2 · 3
2 · 3	15 · 7	25 · 3	50 · 14	14 · 2	22 · 5	28 · 4	2 · 6
2 · 0	14 · 4	21 · 0	28 · 8	13 · 0	19 · 10	26 · 6	2 · 9
2 · 0	13 · 3	19 · 13	26 · 7	12 · 1	18 · 2	24 · 3	3 · 0
3 · 0	12 · 5	18 · 0	24 · 11	11 · 5	16 · 10	22 · 11	3 · 3
3 · 3	11 · 9	17 · 6	23 · 3	10 · 11	15 · 17	21 · 3	3 · 6
3 · 6	10 · 14	16 · 5	21 · 13	9 · 10	14 · 18	19 · 18	3 · 9
3 · 0	10 · 5	15 · 3	20 · 0	9 · 8	14 · 2	18 · 16	4 · 0
4 · 0	9 · 12	14 · 10	19 · 0	8 · 18	13 · 7	17 · 16	4 · 3
4 · 3	9 · 4	13 · 14	18 · 0	8 · 9	12 · 13	16 · 18	4 · 6
4 · 6	8 · 13	13 · 4	17 · 10	8 · 1	12 · 1	16 · 2	4 · 9
4 · 9	8 · 7	12 · 10	16 · 14	7 · 13	11 · 10	15 · 7	5 · 0
5 · 0	8 · 1	12 · 1	16 · 2	7 · 7	11 · 0	14 · 14	5 · 3
5 · 3	7 · 11	11 · 9	15 · 7	7 · 1	10 · 11	14 · 2	5 · 6
5 · 6	7 · 6	11 · 2	14 · 13	6 · 15	10 · 3	13 · 10	5 · 9
5 · 9	7 · 2	10 · 11	14 · 4	6 · 10	9 · 15	13 · 0	6 · 0
6 · 0	6 · 14	10 · 4	13 · 11	6 · 5	9 · 8	12 · 10	6 · 3
6 · 3	6 · 10	9 · 15	13 · 4	6 · 0	9 · 1	12 · 1	6 · 6
6 · 6	6 · 6	9 · 9	12 · 12	5 · 16	8 · 15	11 · 13	6 · 9
6 · 9	6 · 3	9 · 4	12 · 6	5 · 12	8 · 9	11 · 5	7 · 0
7 · 0	5 · 15	8 · 15	11 · 15	5 · 9	8 · 2	10 · 18	7 · 3
7 · 3	5 · 12	8 · 11	11 · 9	5 · 5	7 · 18	10 · 11	7 · 6
7 · 6	5 · 9	8 · 6	11 · 3	5 · 2	7 · 13	10 · 5	7 · 9
7 · 9	5 · 5	8 · 3	10 · 14	4 · 19	7 · 9	9 · 19	8 · 0
8 · 0	5 · 2	7 · 15	10 · 9	4 · 16	7 · 5	9 · 12	8 · 3
8 · 3	5 · 0	7 · 11	10 · 5	4 · 14	7 · 1	9 · 8	8 · 6
8 · 6	4 · 15	7 · 8	10 · 0	4 · 11	6 · 15	9 · 2	8 · 9
8 · 9	4 · 14	7 · 5	9 · 12	4 · 9	6 · 13	8 · 18	9 · 0
9 · 0	4 · 12	7 · 2	9 · 8	4 · 6	6 · 10	8 · 13	9 · 3

A Table of ye number of bricks in a rodd of Walling at any Feet high From 1 to 20 for 1 and a ½

Feet high	at 1 brick thick	at 1 brick (½) thick	The Use of ye Table
1	17 6	2 6 4	If you would have this
2	35 2	5 2 8	Table for ½ a brick, take
3	5 2 8	7 9 2	the half of ye table for
4	7 0 4	1 0 5 6	one brick if for 2 brick
5	8 8 0	1 3 2 0	then double it. if for 2
6	1 0 5 6	1 5 8 4	and a½ then ad both
7	1 2 3 2	1 8 4 8	these together, if
8	1 4 0 8	2 1 1 2	for three double
9	1 5 8 4	2 3 7 6	that for one
10	1 7 6 0	2 6 4 0	brick and ½
11	1 9 3 6	2 9 0 4	If you have any numbe
12	2 1 1 2	3 1 6 8	of feet of brick work, at
13	2 2 8 8	3 4 3 2	half a brick, 1 brick, or
14	2 4 6 4	3 6 9 6	2 bricks, or more, and you
15	2 6 4 0	3 9 6 0	would reduce it to one
16	2 8 1 6	4 2 2 4	brick and a half, then say
16½	2 9 0 4	4 3 5 6	by the line of numbers as
17	2 9 9 2	4 4 8 8	1. 2½. 5 or 6 is to three,
18	3 1 6 8	4 7 5 2	so is the number of feet
19	3 3 4 4	5 0 1 0	at ½ 1. 2. 2½ or 3 bricks to ye
20	3 5 2 0	5 2 8 0	number of feet at 1 and ½.



A Table shewing what Planets Rules every hour of the Day and Night.

	the hours of ye Day.												the hours of ye Night.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sund	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♃	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿
Mond	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☉	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃
Tuesd	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀
Wednes	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄
Thursd	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉
Fryd	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽
Saturd	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂

Note that to evey day in the week there is appropriated a several Planet; as ☉ to Sunday, ☽ to Monday, ♂ Teusd: &c. & therefore each planet governs ye first hour, As by this Table you may perceiue that ye sun governs ye first hour after sun rising on sund, ♀ ye second, ☿ ye third, ye Moon governs ye fourth planetary hour, & so on. ♃ governs ye first plan: hour of ye Night, that is after sun set) ♂ ye 2. ☉ ye 3. as you may Discern in ye same column, Understand ye like by ye rest.

A Table of ye Essential Dignities of the Planets, according of Ptolomy.

Signes.	Houses: Diurn: Noct:	Exaltation.	Triplicities of the Planets D: Nec	The Terms of the Planets.					The faces of the Planets.			Detriment.	Fall.
♈	♂ D	☉ 19	☉·♃	♃·6	♀·14	☿·22	♂·26	♄·	♂·10	☉·20	♀·30	♀	♄
♉	♀ N	☽ 3	♀·☽	♀·8	☿·15	♃·22	♄·26	♂·30	♀·10	☽·20	♄·30	♂	
♊	♀ D	☊ 3	♄·0	☿·7	♃·1	♀·21	♄·25	♂·30	♃·10	♂·20	☉·30	♃	
♋	☽ N	♃ 15	♂·♂	♂·6	♃·13	☿·20	♀·27	♄·30	♀·10	♀·20	☽·30	♄	♂
♌	☉ D		☉·♃	♄·6	☿·13	♀·19	♃·25	♂·30	♄·10	♃·20	♂·30	♄	
♍	♀ N	☿ 15	♀·☽	☿·7	♀·13	♃·18	♄·24	♂·30	☉·10	♀·20	☿·30	♃	♀
♎	♀ D	♄ 2	♄·☿	♄·6	♀·11	♃·19	☿·24	♂·30	☽·10	♄·20	♃·30	♂	☉
♏	♂ N		♂·♂	♂·6	♃·14	♀·21	☿·27	♄·30	♂·10	☉·20	♀·30	♀	☽
♐	♃ D	☊ 3	☉·♃	♃·8	☿·14	☿·19	♄·25	♂·30	☿·10	☽·20	♄·30	☿	
♑	♄ N	♂ 28	♀·☽	♀·6	☿·12	♃·19	♂·25	♄·30	♃·10	♂·20	☉·30	☽	♃
♒	♄ D		♄·☿	♄·6	☿·12	♀·20	♃·25	♂·30	♀·10	☿·20	·30	☉	
♓	♃ N	♀ 27	♂·♂	♀·6	♃·14	☿·20	♂·26	♄·30	♄·10	♃·20	♂·30	☉	☿

A Table shewing what Planets Rule

A Table shewing what Planets Rules every hour of the Day and Night.

	the hours of ye Day.												the hours of ye Night.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sund'	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♃	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿
Mond'	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☉	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃
Tuesd	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀
Wedn	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄
Thurs	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉
Fryd	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽
Saturd	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂	☉	♀	☿	☽	♄	♃	♂

Note that to every day in the week there is appropriated a several Planet; as ☉ to Sunday, &c. Monday ☽ Teusd: &c. & therefore each planet governs ye first hour as by this Table ye: cu: may perceiue that ye sun governs ye first hour after sun rising on sund: ye second, & ye third ♀, & soe governs ye fourth planetary hour, & so on. ♃ governs ye first planetary hour of ye Night last ye other sun set) of ye ♃. ☉ of ye ☽. as you may Discern in ye same Column. Vide ye hand ye like by ye rest.

A Table of ye Essential Dignities of the Planets, according of Ptolomy.

Signes.	Lords Diurn: Nocti:	Exalta tion.	Lord of the Hours	The Terms of the Planets.					The faces of the Planets.			Detri ment.	Fall.
♈	♂ D	☉ 19	☉ ♃	♃ · ♂	♀ · 14	☿ · 22	♂ · 26	♄ ·	♂ · 10	☉ · 20	♀ · 30	♀	♄
♉	♀ N	☽ 3	♀ · ☽	♀ · ☿	☿ · 15	♃ · 22	♄ · 26	♂ · 30	♀ · 10	☽ · 20	☿ · 30	♂	
♊	☿ D	☿ 15	♄ · ☿	☿ · ♃	♃ · 1	♀ · 21	♄ · 25	♂ · 30	♃ · 10	♂ · 20	☉ · 30	♃	
♋	☽ ♀	♃ 15	♂ · ♂	♂ · ♂	♃ · 13	☿ · 20	♀ · 27	♄ · 30	♀ · 10	♀ · 20	☽ · 30	♄	♂
♌	☉ ♄		☉ · ♃	♄ · ♂	☿ · 13	♀ · 19	♃ · 25	♂ · 30	♄ · 10	♃ · 20	♂ · 30	♄	
♍	☿ N	☿ 15	☿ · ☽	♂ · ☿	♀ · 13	♃ · 18	♄ · 24	♂ · 30	☉ · 10	♀ · 20	☿ · 30	♃	♀
♎	♀ D	♄ 2	♄ · ☿	♄ · ♂	♀ · 11	♃ · 19	☿ · 24	♂ · 30	☽ · 10	♄ · 20	♃ · 30	♂	☉
♏	♂ N		♂ · ♂	♂ · ♂	♃ · 14	♀ · 21	☿ · 27	♄ · 30	♂ · 10	☉ · 20	♀ · 30	☿	☽
♐	♃ D	☿ 3	☉ · ♃	♃ · ☿	☿ · 14	☿ · 19	♄ · 25	♂ · 30	☿ · 10	☽ · 20	♄ · 30	☿	
♑	♄ N	♂ 28	♀ · ☽	♀ · ♂	☿ · 12	♃ · 19	♂ · 25	♄ · 30	♃ · 10	♂ · 20	☉ · 30	☽	♃
♒	♄ D		♄ · ☿	♄ · ☿	☿ · 12	♀ · 20	♃ · 25	♂ · 30	♀ · 10	☿ · 20	· 30	☉	
♓	♃ N	♀ 27	♂ · ♂	♀ · ♂	♃ · 14	☿ · 20	♂ · 26	♄ · 30	♄ · 10	♃ · 20	♂ · 30	○	☿

A Table shewing what Planets Rules ouer

A Table of Gunnery.

The Names of the several Pieces of Ordnance.	Guns length. Feet.	Inches.	Guns weight. Pounds.	Guns bore. Inches.	8parts.	diameter. Guns Inches.	8parts.	Bullets weight. pound.	Ounces.	Bullets length. Inches.	Ladles Breadth. Inches.	8parts.	Ladles Weight. 8parts Pounds.	Ounces.	Powders Weight. Ounces.
A Base.	4	6	200	1	2	1	1	0	5	4	0	2	0	0	8
A Rabinet.	5	6	300	1	4	1	3	0	8	4	1	2	4	0	12
A Falconet.	6	0	400	2	2	2	2	1	5	7	4	4	0	1	4
A Falcon.	7	0	790	2	6	2	5	2	8	8	2	4	4	2	4
Minion ord.	7	0	800	3	0	2	7	3	4	8	4	5	0	2	8
Minion larg.	8	0	1000	3	2	3	0	3	12	9	0	5	0	3	4
Saker least	8	0	1400	3	4	3	2	4	12	9	6	6	4	3	6
Saker ord.	9	0	1500	3	6	3	4	6	0	10	4	6	6	4	0
Saker old.	10	0	1800	4	0	3	6	7	5	11	0	7	2	5	0
Demicul least	10	0	3000	4	2	4	0	9	0	12	0	8	0	6	4
Demicu: ord	11	0	2700	4	4	4	2	10	11	12	6	8	0	7	4
Demic: old.	11	0	3000	4	6	4	4	12	11	13	4	8	4	8	8
Culver: least	11	0	4000	5	0	4	6	15	0	14	2	9	0	10	0
Culverin ord	12	0	4500	5	2	5	0	17	5	16	0	9	4	11	6
Culver: larg	12	0	4800	5	4	5	2	20	0	16	0	10	0	11	8
Demican: le:	11	0	5400	6	2	6	0	30	0	20	0	11	4	14	0
Demican: or	12	0	5600	6	4	6	1	32	0	22	0	12	0	17	8
Demican: lar	12	0	6000	6	6	6	3	36	0	22	6	12	0	18	0
Cannon Roy:	12	0	8000	8	0	7	4	58	0	24	0	14	6	32	8

A Table shewing the heigth and weight of Iron, Lead, and Ston shot. *in our English weight and measure of pounds & Ounces Ayerdupoize. and Inches and 8 parts.*

Inches high.	Quarter	Iron pou	Ounces.	Lead pou	Ounces	Stone po	Ounces.	Inches high.	Quaters	Iron pou	Ounces.	Lead po	Ounces.	Stone po	Ounces.
1	0	1	0	0	3	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6	0	30	0	45	0	11	4
1	1	$\frac{8}{1}$	0	0	6	0	3	6	1	34	0	51	0	12	12
1	2	$\frac{4}{3}$	0	0	9	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	38	0	57	0	14	3
1	3	$\frac{8}{1}$	0	0	13	0	$5\frac{3}{8}$	6	3	42	0	63	0	15	12
								7	0	48	0	72	0	17	10
2	0	1	1	1	11	0	7	7	1	53	0	79	8	19	14
2	1	1	9	2	0	0	9	7	2	58	0	87	0	21	12
								7	3	64	0	96	0	24	0
2	2	2	2	3	0	0	12	8	0	72	10	106	8	26	12
2	3	2	14	4	3	1	0	8	1	78	0	117	0	28	8
3	0	3	12	5	0	1	4	8	2	87	3	130	8	32	8
3	1	4	12	6	9	1	8	8	3	95	0	142	8	35	10
3	2	6	1	8	1	2	9	9	0	101	0	150	0	37	10
3	3	7	5	9	14	2	7	9	1	109	6	161	8	40	4
								9	2	121	10	181	13	44	2
4	0	8	15	11	5	2	13	9	3	132	11	198	5	49	8
4	1	10	10	15	15	3	10	19	2	138	0	207	0	51	10
4	2	12	10	17	15	4	3	10	0	164	2	246	8	60	0
4	3	14	14	21	5	5	9	11	0	184	0	275	0	69	8
								11	2	216	0	324	0	81	0
5	0	17	5	24	12	6	3	12	0	240	0	360	0	90	0
5	1	20	1	30	0	7	8	13	0	305	0	457	8	114	8
5	2	23	2	35	10	8	14								
5	3	26	6	39	9	10	10	14	0	389	2	583	8	146	8

The Deſcription and Uſe of the Thirty-Years Almanack.

EAch Month containeth 8 Columns; the firſt ſhews the days of the Month, the ſecond (having the Dominical Letters) ſhews the days of the Week, the third ſhews ſeveral remarkable Paſſages that have hapned in *England*, principally ſince the year 1640. the fourth ſhews the place of the Sun every day of the year, the fifth ſhews the Riſing of the Sun, the ſixth the Setting of the Sun, the ſeventh ſhews the Days of the Month according to the Forreign Account, the eighth ſhews the Week Days according to the ſame Account.

The Examples of the Uſe of each Column.

1. *To know the Day of the Month.*

This is the chief and moſt uſeful Obſervation of any Almanack, and may as well be performed by this as by any other. To this purpoſe, you muſt firſt know the Dominical, or Sunday Letter, for the Year propoſed; which you may eaſily find by the Table in the firſt Page following the Almanack, or by the Circular Table mark'd with the figure 1. Which having found the Dominical Letter for the Year required, then conſidering with your ſelf, whether the day of the month you ſeek for be in the beginning, middle, or end of the month; then from the Dominical, or Sunday Letter found, reckon from it to the day of the week propoſed, either

Monday, *Tueſday*, or any other day whatſoever it is; and right againſt that day of the week, you ſhall find the day of the month.

Only note; That if there be two Dominical Letters (as you will have in every Leap-Year) then the firſt of them you muſt uſe only to the 24 day of *February*, and the other all the Year after.

As for Example.

In the Year 1680 (being Leap-Year) the Dominical Letters are D C; therefore the firſt Sunday in *January* is the 4th day of the month; the firſt Sunday in *February* is the firſt day of the month; but the firſt Sunday in *March* is on the 7th day: The ſame is to be underſtood all the Year after.

2. *To know what day of the Week any Notable Day will fall upon in any Year.*

Firſt find the Dominical Letter, (as is before directed) then look for the ſame in the month required, next before the day you deſire, and ſo from thence count the days of the week till you come to the day deſired.

Example.

If you would know what day of the week *Lady-Day* (or the *Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin*) falls on in the Year 1681: the Dominical Letter is B, which is five days before the ſaid day; therefore it falls on a *Friday* that Year.

3. *To find the Sun's place in the Ecliptick.*

The Sun's Place is ſhewed in the third Column of the Almanack, wherein you will find two Columns of figures; the firſt ſhews the Degrees, and the ſecond the

the Minutes of any Sign that the Sun is in, and the Character of the Sign you will have in the same Column. As in the Month of *January*, right against the 11th day of the month, you will find the Sun to be in 1 degree 57 minutes in *Aquarius*: The same is to be understood of the rest.

4. *To find the Rising and Setting of the Sun.*

The Rising and Setting of the Sun you will find in the fourth and fifth Columns of the Almanack, under their proper Titles; each Column hath two smaller Columns of figures, the first shews the hours, and the second the minutes of the Suns rising or setting. As for instance, Right against the 11th of *January* you will find, in the Column under the Title of Sun Rising, 07 : 55; which shews that the Sun riseth at 55 minutes past 7 of the Clock in the Morning. And in the next Column, under the Title of Suns Setting, you will find 4--5, which shews that the Sun sets at 5 min. past 4 in the evening.

And here note, If you double the rising of the Sun, it shews the length of the Night; and if you double the setting of the Sun, it will shew you the length of the day.

As in this Example.

If you double 7 hours and 55 min it makes 15 hours and 50 min. which is the length of the Night: And if you double the hours of Suns setting, being 4 hours 5 min. it makes 8 hours 10 min. the length of the day; which hours and minutes of the length of the Day and Night makes just 24.

5. *The use of the Tables in the first Page that follows the Almanack, for finding the Dominical Letter, Golden Number, Epact, and Cycle of the Sun,* &c.

These Tables are contained in five Columns; the first shews the Year of our Lord, the second the Dominical Letter, the third the Golden Number, the fourth the Epact, the fifth the Circle of the Sun. The Dominical Letter is useful for finding the day of the Month, as hath been already shewn; the Golden Number for finding of *Easter*-day, and other useful things, as shall be shewn in their place; the Epact for finding the Age of the Moon; and the Circle of the Sun, for finding the Dominical or Sunday Letters.

6. *The Use of the Table in the second Page after the Almanack, for finding* Easter-*day for ever, by knowing the Golden Number, and the Dominical Letter.*

Having found the Golden Number by the precedent Table, as also the Dominical Letter, then seek the Golden Number in the first Column of this Table on the left hand, and the Dominical Letter on the head of the Table; and in the common Angle of meeting of these 2 lines, you shall find the Month and Day *Easter* will fall on that Year, without any further trouble.

Example.

In the Year 1682, the Golden Number is 11, and the Dominical Letter A. I find 11 in the first row on the left hand; against which, towards the right hand, under the Letter A, I find that *Easter*-day will be that Year on *April* 16.

The

The Uſe of the Table of Intereſt.

This Table is ſo plain it needs little Explanation; But I ſhall give one Example.

Suppoſe I would know what the Intereſt of 115 *l.* comes to for 9 months, (at *6 per Cent.* for which the Table is made); firſt, look for 100 *l.* which I find at the bottom of the Table in the ſecond Column; and under the title of 9 months, I find 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* in the next I look for 15 *l.* but not finding it in the Table, I take it out at twice, firſt 10 *l.* and then 5 *l*: againſt 10 *l.* for 9 months, I find 9 *s.* and againſt 5 *l.* under 9 months, I find 4 *s.* 6 *d.* which being added altogether, makes 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* which is the Intereſt for 115 *l.* for 9 months.

The Uſe of the Tide-Table.

The Uſe of this Table, is to find the time of High-Water at all thoſe places, expreſt at the top of the Table. The Moons Age being firſt known; for the knowledg of which I refer you to the Tables of the Moons Age for each reſpective Year. Then the Moons Age being known, find the ſame in the left hand Column, and under the place required you will find the time of High-Water.

As for Example.

To find the time of High-Water at *London-Bridg* the 15th of *December*. In the Year 1679, the 15th day of *December*, I find the Age of the Moon by the Table of the Moons Age for that Year, and I find it to be 23 days old; which number I ſeek in the firſt Column of the Table, and in the ſixth Column, under the Title of *London*, &c. I find it to be High-Water at 9 a Clock and 24 min. paſt.

The

The Uſe of the Regal Table.

This Table is divided into 2 Columns; the firſt ſheweth the Kings of *England* before the Conqueſt, and the ſecond ſheweth the Kings ſince the Conqueſt, and the time when they began to reign: As for Example, K. *Edward* the IV. began his reign in the Year of our Lord 1460.

The Uſe of the Table of the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs ſince the Year 1660, *(the Year of his Majeſties Reſtauration.)*

By this Table you may find what Year each Lord Mayor ſerved the City of *London* in that honourable Employment, as alſo the Sheriffs. If you would know who was Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs for the Year 1666, look the Year 1666 in the firſt Column, and right againſt it you will find Sir *Thomas Bludworth* Lord Mayor, and Sir *Robert Hanſon* and Sir *William Hooker* Sheriffs for the ſame Year.

The Uſe of the Table of New and Full Moons.

On the left ſide of the Table you have each Month in the Year; and on the head of the Table you have the Years of our Lord, and the Characters of the New and Full Moons; The New Moon is thus expreſt ●, the Full Moon thus ○. The Uſe of which Table will appear plainly by this Example.

I would know the time of the New and Full Moon; for the Year 1680, therefore look at the head of the Table, and on the left ſide for the Month of *May*, and

in

in the common Angle of meeting you will find that it is New Moon the 18th day, and Full Moon the 31 day; ſo from the Full and Change you may compute any other day of her Age. And if you would know the time of High Water at *London*, (or any other place contained in the Table) then look the day of her Age on the left ſide of the Table, (as you are before directed) and right againſt it you will find the time of High Water.

The Uſe of the Circular Table, marked at the Corner with the Figure 1.

This Table ſheweth the Dominical Letter, Cycle of the Sun, Epact, and Golden Number, for 56 years, from the Year 1676.

For finding the Dominical Letter, and Cycle of the Sun, you are firſt to ſeek the Year of the Lord in the two outermoſt Circles; and in the two next Circles within thoſe Circles, you have the Dominical Letter, and the number of the Suns Cycle.

For Example.

If you would know, in the years 1700, and 1728, what the Dominical Letter, and Cycle of the Sun is; you will find the Dominical Letters to be G F, which doth denote it to be Leap-Year, and the Cycle of the Sun to be 1. And if you would find the Epact, and Golden Number, for any Year contained in the Table, then find the years required in the 5th and 6th Circle, and in the Innermoſt Circles you will have your deſire; as for the years 1681, and 1700, you will find the Epact to be 2, and the Golden Number to be 10.

And here I think it neceſſary to ſhew the natural reaſon of theſe Numbers and Letters.

Of

Of the Prime, or Golden Number.

The Prime, or Golden Number, is a Circle, or Revolution of 19 years; in which ſpace of time it was ſuppoſed by the Ancients, that all the Lunations and Aſpects between the Sun and Moon, did return to the ſame place they were 19 years before: It is chiefly to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

Of the Cycle of the Sun, and Dominical Letter.

The Cycle, or Circle of the Sun, is a Revolutional Number of 28 years; in which ſpace of time there is a perfect change of all the Sunday Letters for every Year, and maketh its Periodical Revolution in 28 years. By help of which is known the true order of the Sunday Letter, A, being placed againſt the firſt day of *January*, and the reſt in their order to the Years end: And every Month beginneth the firſt Letter of each word in this ſhort Diſtict;

At Dover *Dwells* George Brown *Eſquire*,
Good Chriſtopher Finch, *And* David Frier.

Of the Epact.

The Epact is a Number not exceeding 30, becauſe the Moon, between Change and Change, never exceeds 30 days; and thereby the common Lunar Year, conſiſting of 12 Months, is leſs than the Solar Year by 11 days; for to every Lunar Month is accounted but 29 days and a half, ſo that a Lunar Year contains 354 days, and the Solar Year conſiſts of 365 days; the difference is 11 days, which is called the Epact.

Short

Short Rules to find the Golden Number, Dominical Letter, Epact, &c. in short Distichs.

To know if it be Leap-Year, or what Year past.

Divide the Year by 4, what's left shall be
For Leap-Year 0. for past 1, 2, or 3.

Example.

Anno 1680. divide only the latter part of this Number, which is 80, by 4, and there remains 0, which shews it to be Leap-Year.

To find the Dominical, or Sunday Letter.

Divide the Year, its 4th, and 4 by 7,
What's left substract from 7, the Letters given,
A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4. E. 5. F. 6. G. 7.

Example.

The Year of our Lord	1680
Its fourth	420
To both which add	4
	7)2104(3
	21
	04

Being divided by 7, the remainder is 4 ; and according to the order of the standing of the Letters, it shews it to be D, which is the first of the Dominical Letters for that Year, (which is Leap-Year) which continues until the 24th of *February*, (St. *Matthias* day) and the other Letter is C, which serves all the Year after, accounting the Letters backward.

To find the Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun, and Indiction.

When 1, 9, 3, *toth' Year hath added been,*
Divide by 19, 28, 15.

Example.

To 1680 add 1, which is 1681: divide that by 19, and there remains 9, which is the Golden Number for that Year. Again to 1680 a 9, and the ſum is 1689; divide by 28, the reſidue is 9, the Cycle of the Sun for that Year. Laſtly, To 1680 add 3, the ſum is 1683; which being divided by 15, the remainder is 3, which is the Indiction for the ſame Year.

The Prime and Golden Number being given, to find the Epact.

Divide by 3, *for each one left add* 10,
30 *reject; the Prime makes Epact then.*

Example.

Anno 1680 the Golden Number is 9, which divide by 3, and there remains 0; therefore ten times 0 is 0, which added to 9, the Epact for the Year 1680.

By the 19 *Epacts, to find the day of* Eaſter-*Limit from the beginning of* March *inclusively.*

The Epacts take from 47 *but two,*
The greateſt take from 77, *'twil do.*

Example.

Anno 1680 the Epact being 9, ſubtract it from 47, there

there remains 38, which is *Easter* Limit for the same Year; which reckoned from the beginning of *March* inclusively, it will fall on *April* the 7*th*.

But when the Epact is 28, or 29, it must be substracted from 77, that so the Limit may remain, and the next following Sunday after the Limit is always *Easter* day.

Easter-*Limit, and the Dominical Letter being given; to find* Easter-*day.*

The Letter more by 4 *from Limit take,*
What's left from neareſt ſevens, ſhall Easter *make.*

Or thus;

Take the Number of the given Letter more by 4 from the given Limit, and the residue from the greater sum of sevens, the last remainder added to the Limit (the Sum) or its excess above 31, is *Easter*-day in *March* or *April*.

Example.

Anno 1680, the letter C, which is 3, more by 4, is 7; which taken from the Limit 38, the residue is 31; this taken from the neareſt greater sum of Sevens in the Limit, *viz.* 35, there remains 4; which added to the Limit 38, the sum is 42; the excess of which above 31 is 11; Therefore the 11th of *April*, *Anno* 1680, is *Easter*-day.

For the Days of the Months on which the Sun entereth the 12 *Signs.*

Twice 9, *twice* 10, *four* 12*s*, 11,
Then 10, *then* 9, *then* 8 *or* 7.

♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
Mar.	Apr.	Ma.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
9.	9.	10.	10.	12.	12.	12.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.

For the Degree of the Sun's Place on any day.

From the day of the month on which the Suns Place is required, if you may, or else from the sum of that and 30, substract the day of his entrance into the Sign of that month, the remainder shall be the Degree of his place, in that or the next preceding Sign.

Example.

Suppose the *6th* day of *March* 1680, I would know in what Degree of the Sign the Sun is in: Therefore according to the Rule, put 30 to it, then is it 36; from which if you take 9, the day of the Suns entrance into the Sign of that month, there remains 27, which shews the Sun is in 27 degrees, in the Sign preceding, which is ♈.

To find the Age of the Moon, or the Day of Her Change.

Janu. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
8, 8, 10, 10, *these to the Epact fix.*
The sum (*bate* 30) *to the Month day add,*
Or take from 30, *Age or Change is had.*

Which is thus Explained.

Add to the Epact,

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Ma.	Jun	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	8.	8.	10.	10.

When the Epact is added to any of these Numbers, the sum if it be less than 30, or the Excess above 30,

added

added to the day of the given Month, (rejecting, if need be) gives the Age of the Moon that day; but ſubſtracted from 30, leaves the day of the Change in (or from the beginning of) that month.

For the day of the Full Moon, add or ſubſtract 15 to or from the day of the Change.

Example.

(1.) For the Age of the Moon on the 11*th* of *May*, 1680, the Number of the month is 3, added to the Epact 9, makes 12; which added to 10, makes 22, the Age of the Moon required.

(2.) For the day of the Change, (or New Moon) in *May* 1680, the Epact 9, with the Figure 3, makes 12, (as before); which ſubſtracted from 30, there reſts 18, on which day is the Moons Change, (or the New Moon) in *May* 1680.

(3.) For the day of the Full Moon, take 15 from 18, there remains 3, which the is day of the Full Moon in that Month.

To find the Hour of the Moons coming to South, and High-Water at London.

The Moons Age multiply by 4; divide By 5 for ſouthing; add 3 for the Tyde.

Example.

If on the 10*th* of *May* 1680, the Moon is 10 days old; which being multiplied by 4, makes 40, and divided by 5, the Quotient, is 8, which is the time of the Moons ſouthing in the Morning, becauſe the Moon is paſt the Full; to which if you add 3, makes 11, which ſhews the time of High-Water at *London*.

The

The Use of the Almanack in Lines, Entituled, (An Almanack shewing the Day of the Month, Suns Place, Right Ascension and Declination for ever.)

THe Margin on the left side sheweth the Suns Declination for eve y day in the Year, directing your eye from any day of the month required.

As for Example.

If it should be required to know what Declination the Sun hath on the 25 day of *October*; which day you will find in the second Column, and right against the 15 day, the Declination to be about 15 degrees; and you may well determine it to be South Declination, because the Sun is then to the southward of the Equinoctial, being after the 13 day of *September*; from which time, to the 10th of *March* following, the Sun hath all that time South Declination. And if you would know the Suns Place for the same day, observe this direction following.

To find the Sun's Place.

Suppose the Suns Place were required on the aforesaid day, *viz.* the 25 of *October*: direct your eye from the said day, to the next Column on the right hand, and you will find the Suns Place to be in 12 degrees of *Scorpio*. And if you would know the Suns Right Ascension that day, in time observe these following Directions.

To

To find the Suns Right Aſcenſion in Hours.

Suppoſe it were required to find the Suns Right Aſcenſion (converted into Hours) for the aforeſaid 25 of *October*; which in the 4th Column you will find, right againſt the ſaid day, to be 15 hours.

The ſame way and order is to obſerved in all the reſt of the months for any of the forementioned Requiſites.

The Uſe of the Perpetual Almanack.

THis Almanack is contained in this ſhort Diſtich;

At Dover *Dwells* George Brown *Eſquire*,
Good Chriſtopher Finch, *And* David Frier.

By which Verſe, with the help of the Dominical Letter, you may find the day of the month, for any time paſt, preſent, or to come; the uſe of which Tables and Verſe are here-under ſhewed.

The Uſe of the Tables of the Dominical Letters, and their Application, for finding the day of the Month by the help of the aforeſaid Diſtich.

Firſt therefore obſerve, That all thoſe Years expreſt in the Tables, are all Leap-Years; as the Years 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, *&c.* and ſo of the reſt, which are all Leap-Years, and have each of them two Dominical Letters, as you may ſee in their reſpective Columns

lumns over their heads; as for the Year 1000, the Dominical Letters were G F, and ſo of the reſt. The other Figures alſo, as 20, 24, 28, 32, &c. are all Leap-Years; the uſe of which are thus explained.

Firſt, Suppoſe the Dominical Letter is required for the Year 1632; look for 1600 in one of the Columns, and in another Column for 32; and on the head of the ſaid Column, you will find it is Leap-Year, and the *Dominical Letters* to be A G.

Secondly, Suppoſe you would know the *Dominical Letter* for the Year 1681: Look in the Table for 81, which you find not there; Therefore look for the Year before, which is 80, and that is *Leap-Year*, and the *Dominical Letters* are D C. Now C being the *Dominical Letter* for the latter part of the Year 1680. The next Letter before it, in the Alphabetical order is B, which is the *Dominical Letter* for the next Year 1681, Which Letter you will find on the top of the next Column, where you will find the letter B, with the figure of 1 by it, which informs you that it is the firſt after *Leap-Year*. And ſo for the Year 1682, the *Dominical Letter* is A, and the ſecond after *Leap-Year*; the ſame is to be underſtood of the reſt. Thus having found the *Dominical Letter*, the day of the Month may be found by theſe following Directions.

To find the Day of the Month by the fore-mentioned Diſtich, with the help of the Dominical Letters found in the Table.

For the finding the day of the Month by that ſhort Verſe, you are to take notice, That the firſt Letter in each word, is the ſame Week-day Letter that always beginneth the Month as A always beginneth *January*, and

and ſo of the reſt, as you may ſee in any Almanack, according to that order as you ſee in the Diſtich: All which will be ſufficienly explained in this

Example.

The firſt Sunday in *June*, in the Year 1681, I would know what day of the month it is for that Year; I find B is the *Dominical Letter*, and by the Diſtich you find the Letter E begins the month of *June*; therefore count on in the natural order of the Alphabet, from E until you come to B, which is Sunday, thus, E one, F two, G three, A four, B five, which is Sunday, and the 5th day of the Month.

Example 2.

I would know what day of the month the firſt *Thurſday* of *July* is in the Year 1681, the *Dominical Letter* being B. I find by the Verſe that *July* begins the month with G; therefore I ſay, G one, A two, B three, (which is *Sunday*) C therefore is *Monday*, D *Tueſday*, E *Wedneſday*, F *Thurſday*, which is ſeven in number from G, (including it) and therefore is the 7th day of the month on which the firſt *Thurſday* falls on. The month begins with a *Friday*, and ſo you may caſt your Eye down to a ſmall Table on the bottom of the ſaid Almanack, and there you may take notice, that the firſt row of figures on the head of the Table, is 1. 8. 15. 22. 29; which you may reckon to be always the ſame days of the week that the month begins with; as if the months which begin with a *Sunday*, then the firſt row are all *Sundays*, and the ſecond row all *Mondays*, the third row all *Tueſdays*, and ſo on. As for inſtance, The month of *July*, in the Year 1681, begins on a *Friday*, ſo then the upper row are all *Fridays*, and the ſecond row *Saturdays*, &c. So alſo you may ſay, *Friday* and *Friday* is 8, and *Friday* is 15, and *Friday* is 22, and *Friday* is 29, &c. So

after these Rules and Directions, you may always find the day of the month at any time, both past, present, and to come.

Upon the same Print of the *Perpetual Almanack*, you have also some other small Tables; one shewing the time of High-Water at *London-Bridg* any day of the Moons Age. Another sheweth the Moons coming to South at any day of her Age; by help of which you may know the time of High-Water at *London* or elsewhere, where the time of Flowing is known, at the Full and Change days. The fourth Table sheweth the Moons Age for her shining. The Use of each Table shall be explained in these following Directions.

By having the Moons Age, to find the time of High-Water at London-Bridg.

The Moons Age must be first known from some other Tables in the Book, or else-where; which being known, find the day thereof in the fore-mentioned small Table, and right against it, on the left hand, you will find the time of High-Water at *London-Bridg*.

As for Example.

If the Moon be six days old, I would know when it is High-Water at *London-Bridg*. Therefore first seek the Moons Age 6 in its proper Table, and right against it you will find 7. 48. which shews that it is High-Water at 7 a Clock and 48 minutes past.

To find the Moons Southing any day of her Age.

First you must look the Age of the Moon as before, and then seek the same in the Table of her Age, and right against it, in the Table on the right hand, under the

the title of *Moons Southing*, you will have your desire. And here note, That from the New to the Full, the Moon cometh to South in the Afternoon; but from the Full to the New in the Morning.

As for Example.

When the Moon is six days old, I would know the time of her coming to South. Therefore if you cast your eye on the Table of the *Moons Southing*, you will find 4. 48. which shews that the Moon cometh to South at 4 a Clock and 48 minutes past.

The Use of these Tables for finding the time of the Moons Shining.

To know how long the Moon shineth, enter the Col. of the Moons Age for her shining, and against it on the left hand you have the time of her shining: which all the time of her Encrease being added to the hour of Suns Rising, gives the time of her Rising; but if added to the time of Suns Setting, gives the time of her Setting; but after the Full, the time of her shining from the Suns Rising, and it gives her Rising; and then take the same from the Suns Setting, and it gives the time of her Setting. *Example.*

In the Year 1680 *October* the 5th, the Moon is 22 days old. Which number find in the Table, and you will see that right against it there is 6 hours 24 minutes for the time of her shining; which being added to the Suns rising of the same day, which is 6 hours 46 minutes, makes 13 hours 32 minutes; from which take 12, and there rests 1 hour 32 minutes, which is the time of the Moons Rising the next morning.

Again, to the same 6 hours 24 minutes, add 5 hours 14 min (the Suns Setting) and it gives 11 hours 38

 min.

min. for the time of her ſetting the next day a little before noon.

To find the Hour of the Night by the ſhadow of the Moon upon a Sun-Dial, by the help of the Table of the Moons Southing.

Obſerve on a Sun-Dial what hour the ſhadow of the Moon falls upon, and take notice how much the ſhadow doth either lack or is paſt the hour of 12 upon the Dial, for ſo much it doth want of, or is paſt the time of the Moons coming to South.

Example.

Suppoſe the Moon were ten days old; you find (by the Table) that the Moon cometh to South at 9 of the Clock. Now ſuppoſe the ſhadow of the Moon ſhould fall on the hour of 10, this wants 2 hours of 12, and therefore it wants two hours of eight, which is 6 of the Clock in the Evening.

But if the ſhadow of the Moon had been at 2 upon the Dial, then you muſt have added 2 hours to the Moons coming to South, then would it be 10 of the Clock at Night.

And Note; When the Moon is in the Full, then the ſhadow of the Moon ſhews the true hour of the Night, as the ſhadow of the Sun doth by Day.

The Uſe of the Table of the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon.

This Table is ſufficiently plain of it ſelf by inſpection only; but however I ſhall give one Example.

In the Year 1681, the 28 of *Auguſt*, you will find the

the Moon will be Eclipſed at 14 hours 22 min. which is 22 min. paſt 2 of the Clock next Morning, and the quantity eclipſed will be 10 digits 35 minutes.

The Uſe of the Table Entituled, A neceſſary Table for Menſuration of Superficial Meaſures.

In this Table are contain'd Meaſures of two different kinds, *viz.* Long, and Square Meaſure; that Table on the right hand is Long Meaſure, and that on the left is Square Meaſure. The Table of Long Meaſure doth inform you how many Inches, Feet, Yards, Paces, Pearches, *&c.* are contain'd in a common *Engliſh* or *Italian* Mile.

The Uſe of the Table of Long Meaſure.

In the firſt row of the Table you may ſee that in a Centeſm (which is 1 link or the 100 part of 4 Pole Chain) contains 7 Inches 92 Parts; and in 1 Foot, 12 Inches; in 1 Yard, 36 Inches; in a Pace, 60 Inches; in a Pearch, Pole, or Rod, 198 Inches; in a Chain, (which contains four Poles) 792 Inches; in a Mile, 63360 Inches; and ſo of the reſt.

The Uſe of the Table of Square Meaſure.

This Table will inform you how many ſquare Inches, or Feet, Yards, Paces, Pearches, Chains, and Acres, are in a ſquare Mile, thus; In a ſquare Foot are contained 144 ſquare Inches; in a ſquare Yard are contained 9 ſquare Feet; in a ſquare mile are contained 640 ſquare Acres of Land.

The

The Uſe of the Table of Corn Meaſure.

Corn is commonly meaſured by the Buſhel, Peck, or Gallon, *&c.* and moſt of theſe Meaſures are conſtituted from the Gallon, which contains 8 pints, in which are contained 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cubical Inches; or if you make a ſquare Veſſel, whoſe ſides and bottom ſhall contain 6 Inches, and 48 hundred parts of an Inch, it will contain the juſt Gallon dry meaſure.

For the uſe of the Table, it is thus; 8 Pints make 1 Gallon, 16 Pints in a Peck, 64 in a Buſhel; 2 Buſhels 1 Strike, *&c.* The two lowermoſt rows of figures ſhew the weight of Corn, according to each meaſure in *Troy* and *Averdupois* weight; the uppermoſt markt with the Letter T is the *Troy*, and A the *Averdupois*; where you may ſee that a Buſhel of Corn weighs 64 pound *Troy*, and 56 *Averdupois*.

The Uſe of the Table of Wine Meaſure.

The Gallon of Wine Meaſure is 231 Cubical Inches. Therefore to make a true Wine Gallon, make a ſquare Veſſel that hath the ſides and bottom to be 6 Inches, and 15 hundred parts of an Inch, this will be a true Gallon of Wine Meaſure.

The uſe of the Table is thus; in a Gallon is contain'd 8 Pints, in a Hogſhead 504 Pints, *&c.*

The Uſe of the Tables of Beer and Ale.

In the Table you will find 288 Pints is contain'd in a Barrel of Beer, and 36 Gallons in a Barrel, *&c.*

In a Barrel of a Alle are contain'd 256 Pints, *&c.*

The Gallon for Ale, or Beer, contains 282 Cubical Inches;

Inches; and a ſquare Veſſel, whoſe ſides and bottom are 6 Inches 55 hundred parts of an Inch, which Veſſel will hold a juſt Beer and Ale Gallon.

The Uſe of the Tables of Averdupoies, Troy, *and Apothecaries Weight.*

There are two ſorts of Weights uſed in *England*; the one is called *Troy*, the other *Averdupois*, (or overweight). *Troy* Weight is thus ordered by the Statute, as is expreſt in the Table of *Troy Weight*, that 24 Grains of Wheat makes a peny Weight, and 20 peny Weight makes an Ounce, *&c.* By this Weight Gold and Silver is conſtantly weighed; and the Aſſize of Bread is ſet down in the Statutes according to this Weight.

And alſo the Apothecaries either do, or ſhould uſe this Weight; only they divide the Ounce into other parts and denominations, according to the Tables of that Weight inſerted in this Book, as 20 Grains make a Scruple, *&c.*

The Uſe of the Tables of the Aſſize of Bread for all Weights.

Firſt you muſt conſider the price of Wheat in the Market, which muſt neither be of the beſt nor worſt, but of the midling ſort and price. Then you muſt conſider whether the Baker be a Freeman of a City or Corporation, or not: for Freemen are allowed threepence in the Buſhel more for profit than others that are not Free. Theſe allowances are abated for in the Tables; therefore you may find the price of Wheat on the

one

one ſide of the Table for free Bakers, and on the other ſide for Forreigners, and in the midſt you have the ſeveral Weights of the Peny White, Wheaten, and Houſhold Loaves; and by the Statutes of K. *Hen.* 3. and *Eliz.* 31. If a Baker wants but one ounce in 36 of this Aſſize; for the firſt, ſecond, and third Fault, he may be amerced; but for the fourth Fault, he is to be ſet in the Pillory without redemption.

The Uſe of the Perpetual Table for finding the Break of Day, Suns Riſing, Planetary Hours, both by Night and Day in the Latitude of London, *every* 10*th day in the month.*

In the firſt Column you have the 12 months of the Year; in the ſecond, the 1, 11, and 22 days of the month; in the third the Break of Day, which on the 11*th* of *February* is at 5 of the Clock; in the fourth is the time of Twilight, which againſt the ſaid 11*th* of *February*, is at 7 of the Clock, which is the time of the ending of Twilight in the Evening; in the 5*th* and 6*th* Column, the Riſing and Setting of the Sun; in the 7*th* and 8*th* Column, the length of the Day and Night; and in the 9*th* and 10*th* Columns, the length of the Planetary Hours both by Night and Day.

The Uſe of the Table for finding the Moveable Feaſts by the help of the Golden Number and Dominical Letter.

The firſt Column ſheweth the *Dominical Letters*; the ſecond ſheweth the *Prime* or *Golden Numbers*; the reſt of the Columns ſhew the *Moveable Feaſts*, which are

are thus to be uſed; as explained in this following

Example.

Suppoſe you would know what days of the month any of the uſual Feaſts fall on in the Year 1681.

Firſt, You find by the former Tables that B is the *Dominical Letter* for that Year, and alſo 10 is the *Prime*, (or *Golden Number*): Therefore ſeek the *Dominical Letter* on the left ſide of the Table, and in the Table of the *Golden Numbers* between the two lines, one above, and the other below, find 10 the *Golden Number*, and in the ſame row you will find that *Shrove-Sunday* falls on the 13*th* of *February*; *Eaſter-Day* the 3*d* of *April*; *Rogation-Sunday May* the 9*th*; *Aſcenſion-Day*, *May* 12; *Whit-Sunday*, *May* 22; *Trinity-Sunday*, *May* 29; *Advent-Sunday*, *Nov.* 27.

The Uſe of the Table of the Eſſential Dignities of the Planets.

Every Planet hath two Signs for his Houſes, except ☉ and ☽, they have but one apiece; ♄ hath ♑ and ♒; ♃ hath ♐ and ♓; ♂ hath ♈ and ♏; ♀ hath ♉ and ♎; ☉ hath ♌; ☽ hath ♋, *&c.* One of theſe Houſes is called *Diurnal*, noted with the letter D; the other is *Nocturnal*, noted by the letter N. In theſe Signs the Planets have their Exaltations, which are noted in the third Column; as the ☉ in the 19 ♈. ☽ in the 3 ♉. ♋ in ♊ 3 degrees, *&c.* are exalted.

Theſe 12 Signs are divided into four Triplicities; the 4*th* Column tells you what Planet, or Planets, both Night and Day governs each Triplicity; as over againſt ♈. ♌. ♐. you find ☉. ♃. *viz.* ☉ governeth by Day in that Triplicity. Over againſt ♉. ♍. ♑.

you find ♀ and ☽ : *viz.* that ♀ hath domination by Day, and ☽ by Night, in that Triplicity. Over against ♊. ♎. ♒. you find ♄. ♀. which rule as aforesaid. Over against ♋. ♏. ♓. you find ♂. which (according to *Ptolomy*) ruleth only that Triplicity both Day and Night. Over against ♈, in the 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Columns, you find ♅ 6. ♀ 14. which tells you the first 6 degrees of ♈ are the terms of ♅. from 6 to 14 the terms of ♀, *&c.*

Over against ♈, in the 10, 11, 12, Columns, you find ♂ 10 ☉ 20 ♀ 30. *viz.* the first 10 degrees of ♈ are the Face of ♂; from 10 to 20, the Face of ☉; from 20 to 30, the Face of ♀, *&c.*

Over against ♈, in the 13 Column, you find ♀ detriment; *viz.* ♀ being in ♈, is in a Sign opposite to one of her Houses, and so is said to be in her Detriment.

Over against ♈ in the 14 Column, you find ♄, and over his head fall; that is, ♄ when he is in ♈, opposite to ♎ (his Exaltation) and so is infortunate, *&c.*

A Plane dignified as above-said, is said to be in his Essential Dignity. Accidental Dignities are, when Planets are casually in an Angle or succedent House, direct free from combustion.

A Planet in his House or Exaltation, being significant of any Person, denotes him to be in a happy and prosperous Condition, not wanting for the Goods of this Life.

A Planet debilitated, as being in detriment, or fall, and afflicted, denotes the Querent to be in a very low and mean Condition, much dejected and disconsolate.

The

The Use of the Table of the Planetary or Unequal Hours for every Night and Day in the Year.

To find what Planetary Hour it is, and also what Planet reigneth that hour.

You must learn at what hour and minute the Sun doth rise upon the day proposed; which you may find in each page of the Almanack, and also the true hour of the day at any time proposed: Then observe how many hours and minutes the said time is after Sun rising; the number of which hours multiply by 60, and to the Product add the odd minutes, (if there be any) then the Aggregate divided by the number of minutes that a Planet reigneth, the Quotient will shew the number of a Planetary hour.

Example.

Suppose that when the Sun riseth at 8 of the Clock, as upon *Saturday* the 8*th* of *January* 1681 it doth, and it be required to know what Planetary Hour it is at 11 a Clock before noon the same day; therefore because 11 a Clock is 3 hours after 8, the Suns rising, multiply 3 by 60, and the Product is 180; which being divided by 40, (for so many minutes are in a Planetary Hour that day) the Quotient is 4 hours 30 minutes: Therefore you may conclude that there are 30 minutes spent of the Planetary Hour.

Having found what Planetary Hour it is, and would know what Planet doth reign that hour, do thus:

Seek the day of the Week in the precedent Table, and the hour of the day on the top of the Table, and in the common Angle of Meeting you will find the Planet that governeth that hour: And in the other

precedent Table on the right hand, which is for the Night, is the Planet that governeth the ſame hour by Night.

Example.

Upon the aforeſaid day, (the *8th* of *January* 1681) it is required to find what Planet reigneth at 11 a Clock before Noon the ſame day; Therefore according to the aforeſaid Rule, you may find there are 30 minutes ſpent of the fourth Planetary Hour; therefore firſt find *Monday* on the ſide of the ſaid precedent Table, then look for 4 in the head of the Table, and in the common Angle of Meeting you will find ♂ to be the Governor that rules the *4th* hour of the ſame day.

Of the Properties and natural Effects of the Seven Planets.

Having now ſhewed what Planet rules each Hour, it will be neceſſary to ſhew the Natures, Qualities, and Diſpoſitions of them.

♄ denotes in general, Lands, Houſes, Tenements, Country-men, Ancient People, *&c.*

♃ ſignifies Judges, Senators, Divines, Riches, Law, Religion, *&c.*

♂ ſignifies Souldiers, Phyſicians, War, Strife and Debate, Theft, and all manner of Cruelty, *&c.*

☉ ſignifies Honour, Greatneſs, noble Perſons of all degrees.

♀ denotes Women, Pleaſure, Paſtimes, all kinds of Delights, Mirth, ſweet Odours, *&c.*

☿ denotes all kinds of Scribes or Secretaries, Mathematicians, Servants, *&c.*

☽ ſignifies

D signifies Women in general, all common and vulgar Persons.

The Use of the Table that sheweth the Altitude of the Sun every hour of Day, and each day of the Year; with the Rising and Setting of the Sun.

The Description of the Table.

The Months are on the head of the Table, each month noted with the proper Letter belonging to the month, as *J* for *January*, *F* for *February*, *M* for *March*, &c.

The Hour-lines that bend downward, are the Summer-hours, those that bend upward are the Winter-hours; the small Lines that fall perpendicularly are the Parallel Lines of the days of the Year.

Those that run thwart them at right Angles with these, are the Parallels of the Suns Altitude, proceeding from the Tangent-Line on the right side of the Table.

The lower Line of the top Margent of the Months, represents the Horizon, where you are to find the rising and setting of the Sun.

The Uses follow.

To find the Altitude of the Sun on any Hour and Day in the Year.

I would know what Altitude the Sun will have the 10*th* day of *May*, at 9 of the Clock in the Forenoon, or at 3 in the Afternoon, which is all one.

There-

Therefore find the 10*th* of *May* in the Margent of the Months on the top of the Table; then find the hour of 9 on the right hand of the Table, and note the Hour-Line which passes from 8 on the right side, (which are Morning hours) to 3 on the left side (which are the Afternoon hours); then direct your eye down from the 10*th* of *May*, in one of the nearest lines that proceeds down right, until it meets and intersects the said Hour-line; then direct your eye from that Intersection, to one of the thwart lines that proceeds from the Hour-line, and where that Line meets with the Tangent-Line (on the right side of the Table) to 43, which is the Altitude of the Sun at that day and hour aforesaid: the same is to be understood also of the Winter-Hours.

To find the Rising and Setting of the Sun by the same Table.

The aforesaid 10*th* of *May*, note what Hour-Line toucheth the lower Line of the Margent of Months, and there you will see that the hour of 4, which proceeds from the Morning Hour-Lines, and you may see that the end of the 4 a Clock Line, doth come short of the said 10*th* day of *May*; which shews that the Sun rises a little after 4 of the Clock; and so much after 4 as the rising of the Sun is, so much doth the Sun set before 8 at Night.

The

The Explanation and Use of the Tables of the Suns Right Ascension; and of the Table of the Stars Right Ascension and Declination.

The Explanation of the Tables.

In the Table of the Suns Right Ascension, the first Page contains the first six Months of the Year, and the next Page the other six Months.

In the first Column towards the left hand, are the days of the month, and in the other Columns is the Suns Right Ascension in hours and minutes.

In the Tables of the Stars Right Ascension, there are six Columns; in the first, towards the left hand, are the names of the Stars; in the second are the Stars Magnitudes; in the third, the Right Ascension of the Stars in degrees and minutes; in the fourth, the Declination in degrees and minutes; in the fifth, the Right Ascension in hours and minutes; and in the sixth, the Denomination of the Declination, whether North or South.

The Use of the Tables.

First, To find the time of the Stars coming upon the Meridian.

The Rule.

When you have found the Right Ascension of the Sun and Stars for any day proposed; then substract the Right Ascension of the Sun from the Right Ascension of

Therefore find the 10*th* of *May* in the Margent of the Months on the top of the Table; then find the hour of 9 on the right hand of the Table, and note the Hour-Line which paſſes from 8 on the right ſide, (which are Morning hours) to 3 on the left ſide (which are the Afternoon hours); then direct your eye down from the 10*th* of *May*, in one of the neareſt lines that proceeds down right, until it meets and interſects the ſaid Hour-line; then direct your eye from that Interſection, to one of the thwart Lines that proceeds from the Hour-line, and where that Line meets with the Tangent-Line (on the right ſide of the Table) to 43, which is the Altitude of the Sun at that day and hour aforeſaid: the ſame is to be underſtood alſo of the Winter-Hours.

To find the Riſing and Setting of the Sun by the ſame Table.

The aforeſaid 10*th* of *May*, note what Hour-Line toucheth the lower Line of the Margent of Months, and there you will ſee that the hour of 4, which proceeds from the Morning Hour-Lines, and you may ſee that the end of the 4 a Clock Line, doth come ſhort of the ſaid 10*th* day of *May*; which ſhews that the Sun riſes a little after 4 of the Clock; and ſo much after 4 as the riſing of the Sun is, ſo much doth the Sun ſet before 8 at Night.

The

The Explanation and Uſe of the Tables of the Suns Right Aſcenſion; and of the Table of the Stars Right Aſcenſion and Declination.

The Explanation of the Tables.

In the Table of the Suns Right Aſcenſion, the firſt Page contains the firſt ſix Months of the Year, and the next Page the other ſix Months.

In the firſt Column towards the left hand, are the days of the month, and in the other Columns is the Suns Right Aſcenſion in hours and minutes.

In the Tables of the Stars Right Aſcenſion, there are ſix Columns; in the firſt, towards the left hand, are the names of the Stars; in the ſecond are the Stars Magnitudes; in the third, the Right Aſcenſion of the Stars in degrees and minutes; in the fourth, the Declination in degrees and minutes; in the fifth, the Right Aſcenſion in hours and minutes; and in the ſixth, the Denomination of the Declination, whether North or South.

The Uſe of the Tables.

Firſt, To find the time of the Stars coming upon the Meridian.

The Rule.

When you have found the Right Aſcenſion of the Sun and Stars for any day propoſed; then ſubſtract the Right Aſcenſion of the Sun from the Right Aſcenſion of

of the Star: but if the Stars Right Aſcenſion be leſs than that of the Sun, add thereto 24 hours, and then ſubſtract one from the other; the remainder after ſubſtraction is the time of the Stars coming upon the Meridian from Noon: and if the remainder exceed 12 hours, ſubſtract 12 hours therefrom, and then the remainder is the time from Midnight.

Example 1.

Suppoſe the time that the middle of the *Pleiades* comes on the Meridian, were required to the 5*th* day of *November* 1680.

I find the Stars Right Aſcenſion to be 3 hours 26 minutes, and the Suns Right Aſcenſion to be 15 hours 23 minutes.

Now becauſe the Suns Right Aſcenſion is more than the Stars, therefore add to the Stars Right Aſcenſion 24 hours, which makes 27 hours 26 minutes; from which ſubſtracting the Suns Right Aſcenſion, there remains 12 hours 3 minutes; from which ſubſtracting 12 hours, there remains 3 minutes: which is the time of the *Pleiades* coming to the Meridian after Midnight, which was required.

Example 2.

Suppoſe the time of *Pegaſus lower Wing* coming upon the Meridian on the ſaid 5*th* of *November* 1680.

I find in the Table the Stars Right Aſcenſion to be 23 h. 55 m. and the Suns Right Aſcenſion to be as before, 15 hours 23 minutes; which being ſubſtracted from the Stars Right Aſcenſion, leaves 8 hours 32 minutes, the true time of the Stars coming to the Meridian Afternoon.

Secondly,

Secondly, The time being given, to find what Star will come to the Meridian about the ſaid time.

The Rule.

To the Suns Right Aſcenſion add the time from Noon, at which the Stars coming to the Meridian is required, the ſum is the Right Aſcenſion of the Star that will come to the Meridian at that time; with which enter the Table, and look what Stars Right Aſcenſion agrees with the Right Aſcenſion before found, or neareſt thereto, and that is the Star ſought for.

Example.

Suppoſe *April* the 1ſt, I deſire to know what Star will come upon the Meridian at 3 hours after Midnight.

The Suns Right Aſcenſion that day is, 1 hour 21 min. the time from Noon is 15 hours; which added to the Suns Right Aſcenſion makes 16 hours 21 min. the neareſt in the Table, is the *Scorpions Heart*, whoſe Right Aſcenſion is 16 hours 9 min. and comes to the Meridian 12 min. after 4; and *Hercules Head*, whoſe Right Aſcenſion is 16 h. 50 m. from which take 16 h. 21 m. and there reſts 29 m. after 4 of the Clock, which is the time of *Hercules Head* coming upon the Meridian. Note, That 16 hours from Noon, is 4 of the Clock next morning.

A brief Concordance of Years, with ſome Remarkable Paſſages, ſince the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth 1558, *unto the Year* 1678.

Ann. Dom.	*Anno Reg.*	*Queen* Elizabeth *began her Reign,* Nov. 17. 1558.
1558	1	A Parliament called.
1559	2	Monaſteries ſuppreſſed.
1560	3	War with *Scots* and *French.*
1561	4	St. *Pauls* Steeple burnt.
1562	5	Tempeſt and Earthquake.
1563	6	20000 died of the Plague in *London.*
1564	7	*Thames* Frozen.
1565	8	Peace with *France.*
1566	9	King *James* born.
1567	10	Royal Exchange finiſhed.
1568	11	A dry Summer.
1569	12	Rebellion in the North.
1570	13	Wars with *Scotland.*
1571	14	Earthquake in *Herefordſhire.*
1572	15	Maſſacre in *France.*
1573	16	Earl of *Eſſex* goes to *Ireland.*
1574	17	Counterfeited Spirits puniſhed.
1575	18	An Earthquake.
1576	19	*Frobiſhers* North-Weſt Voyage.
1577	20	Infection at *Oxford* Aſſizes.
1578	21	A great Snow.

1579	22	A Curious Locksmith.
1580	23	A great Earthquake and Blazing Star.
1581	24	Three Jesuites Executed.
1582	25	New Kalendar began.
1583	26	Earthquake in *Dorsetshire*.
1584	26	*Nantwich* Burnt.
1585	28	Tobacco first used in *England*.
1586	29	*Ludgate* new built.
1587	30	*Blackwel*-Hall new built.
1588	31	*Spanish* Armada overthrown:
1589	32	Duke of *Guise* Murthered.
1590	33	*Christs* Colledg in *Cambridge* founded.
1591	34	*East-India* Company began.
1592	35	The *Thames* almost dry.
1593	36	10635 died of the Plague in *London*.
1594	37	Great Tempest.
1595	38	A great Dearth.
1596	39	Earl of *Essex* takes *Cadiz*, in *Spain*.
1597	40	Wheat thirteen Shillings a Bushel.
1598	41	Great Tempests and Frosts.
1599	42	Earl of *Essex* goes to *Ireland*.
1600	43	Ambassadors from *Russia* and *Barbary*.
1601	44	Earl of *Essex* Beheaded.
1602	45	Queen *Elizabeth* died at *Richmond*.

Ann. Dom	Ann. Reg.	*King* James *began his Reign the* 24th *of* March, 1602.
1603	1	30978 died of the Plague.
1604	2	Peace with *Spain*.
1605	3	Powder Treason.
1606	4	King of *Denmark* came to *England*.
1607	5	*More-fields* beautified.
1608	6	Oath of Allegiance:
1609	7	New Exchange in the *Strand* built.
1610	8	King of *France* Murthered.
1611	9	*Bartholomew* Legate, an Arrian, burnt.
1612	10	Prince *Henry* dies. L. *Elizabeth* Married.
1613	11	Artillery Company revived.
1614	12	*Middleton*'s River began.
1615	13	*Smithfield* Paved.
1616	14	*Charles* created Prince of *Wales*.
1617	15	*Haidock* the sleeping Preacher.
1618	16	Sir *Walter Raleigh* beheaded.
1619	17	Queen *Ann* dies.
1620	18	King of *Bohemia* overthrown.
1621	19	*Phil.* 3d King of *Spain* dies, *Phil.* 4th suc.
1622	20	Prince *Charles* goes into *Spain*.
1623	21	Downfal in *Black-Friers*.
1624	22	*Amboyna*'s Bloody Cruelty.

King

Ann. Dom	Ann. Reg.	*King* Charles *the First began his Reign* March 27. 1624.
1625	1	54265 die ; of the Plague 35417.
1626	2	War with *Spain* and *France*.
1627	3	Voyage to the Isle of *Rhe*.
1628	4	Duke of *Buckingham* stab'd.
1629	5	*New England* Planted.
1630	6	King *Charles* the Second born *May* 29.
1631	7	Battel at *Lypsick*. *Tilly* slain.
1632	8	*London-Bridg* Burnt.
1633	9	His Royal Highness the Duke of *York* born.
1634	10	Ship-Money first taxed.
1635	11	Old *Parr* died, aged 160 years.
1636	12	*Dutch* take the *Spanish* Silver Fleet.
1637	13	*English* Liturgy sent into *Scotland*.
1638	14	The *Scots* National Covenant.
1639	15	*Dutch* beat the *Spaniards* at *Dover*.
1640	16	The first Long Parliament began.
1641	17	Earl of *Strafford* Beheaded.
1642	18	*Edg-Hill* Fight.
1643	19	*Newbery* first Fight.
1644	20	*Newbery* second Fight.
1645	21	Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* Beheaded.
1646	22	Lord *Fairfax* takes *Oxford*.
1647	23	King taken by Parliament and Army.
1648	24	King traiterously Beheaded.

King

Anno Dom	Anno Reg.	King Charles the Second began his Reign the 30th of January, 1648.
1649	1	Powder Blow in *Tower-street*.
1650	2	King *Charles* II, Crown'd in *Scotland*.
1651	3	*Worceſter* Fight. Mr. *Love* Beheaded.
1652	4	Wars with *Holland*.
1653	5	Old and New Parliament diſſolved.
1654	6	Peace with *Holland*.
1655	7	Wars with *Spain*.
1656	8	Two Tides in three hours, *Octob.* 3.
1657	9	*Mardike* taken by the *Engliſh* and *French*.
1658	10	*Cromwel* died.
1659	11	Sir *George Booth* and General *Monck* for the King.
1660	12	King *Charles* the IId joyfully reſtored.
1661	13	King *Charles* the IId Crown'd *April* 23.
1662	14	Married to Queen *Katherine*.
1663	15	King and Queen at *Windſor*.
1664	16	Three Blazing Stars ſeen.
1665	17	97351 die, of the Plague 68586.
1666	18	13200 Houſes burnt in *London*.
1667	19	The *Dutch* Hoſtile Treaty.
1668	20	Lord *Fitz-Harding* Lord Treaſurer.
1669	22	Prince of *Tuſcany* arriv'd in *England*.
1670	22	Dutcheſs of *Orleans* his Majeſt. Siſter died.
1671	23	Dutcheſs of *York*, and Earl of *Manch* died.
1672	24	War Proclaimed with *Holland* by the *Engliſh* and *French*.
1673	25	Sir *Tho. Osburn* created Earl of *Dandy*, and Lord Treaſurer.

His

1674	26	His Majesty accepted the Freedom of the City of *London*.
1675	27	The Foundation laid of St. *Pauls*.
1676	28	600 Houses burnt in *Southwark*.
1677	29	Prince of *Orange* married to the Lady *Mary* the Duke of *Yorks* Daughter.

This Table may be necessary for finding the Years of our Lord, corresponding to the Years of the King; which sometimes in old Evidences are only expresst by the Years of the King, and not the Years of our Lord. As suppose a Deed were dated in the 3d Year of the Reign of King *James*; this Table will inform you that that Year of the King, was in the Year of our Lord 1605, *&c.* Also the most remarkable Passages that hath happened in *England* any Year since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

And for time before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, you may make use of this following Table of the Kings Reigns in Deeds of older Date.

The use of which Table may appear in the answer of such Questions as these.

How long is it since the 30th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the 6th?

Which is thus found. *Henry* 6th began his Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1422

To which add 30 the Year of the King 30

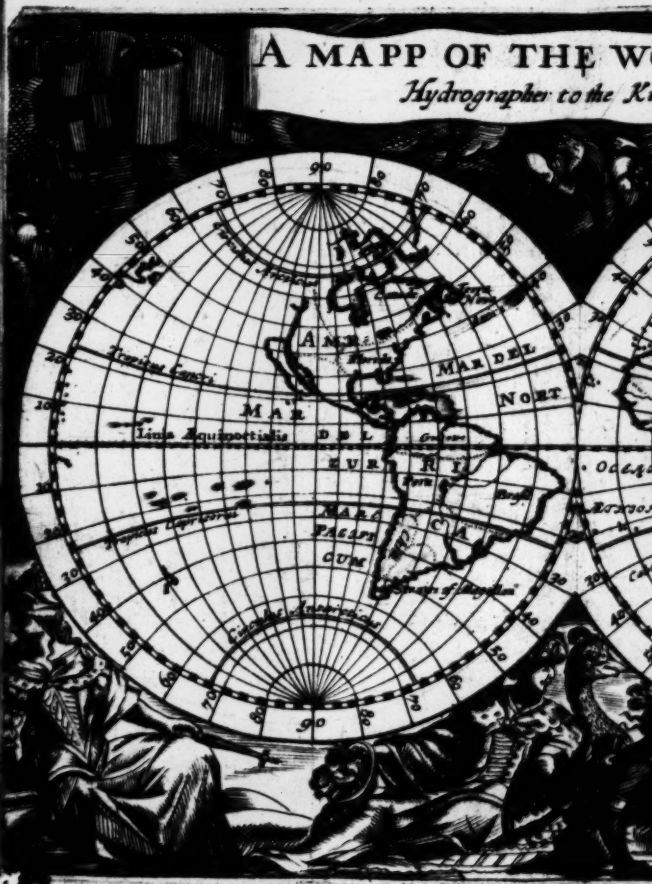
Which being substracted from the present Year required, suppose 1680

There remains the Years since 0238

A Table of the Kings Reigns.

The Kings Names.	Began their Reigns.	Reigned year. mon. days.
Wil. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	22 y 11 m 22 d
Will. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 y 11 m 18 d
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 1	35 y 4 m 11 d
K. Stephen	1135 Dec. 2	18 y 11 m 18 d
Henry 2	1145 Oct. 25	34 y 9 m 2 d
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 y 9 m 22 d
K. John	1199 Apr. 6	17 y 7 m 0 d
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 y 1 m 0 d
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 y 8 m 9 d
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 y 7 m 6 d
Edward 3	1326 Jan. 25	50 y 5 m 7 d
Richard 2	1377 Jun. 21	22 y 3 m 14 d
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 y 6 m 3 d
Henry 5	1412 Mar. 20	9 y 5 m 24 d
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 y 6 m 16 d
Edward 4	1460 Mar. 4	22 y 1 m 8 d
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 y 2 m 8 d
Richard 3	1483 Jun. 10	2 y 2 m 5 d
Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 y 8 m 19 d
Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 y 10 m 2 d
Edward 6	1546 Jan. 28	6 y 5 m 19 d
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 y 4 m 22 d
Q. Eliz.	1558 Nov. 17	44 y 4 m 15 d
K. James	1602 Mar. 24	22 y 0 m 8 d
Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 y 11 m 2 d
Charles 2	1648 Jan. 30	*Vivat Rex.*

BRITISH
A AP 62
MUSEUM


A MAPP OF THE W
Hydrographer to the K
MAR DEL
NORT
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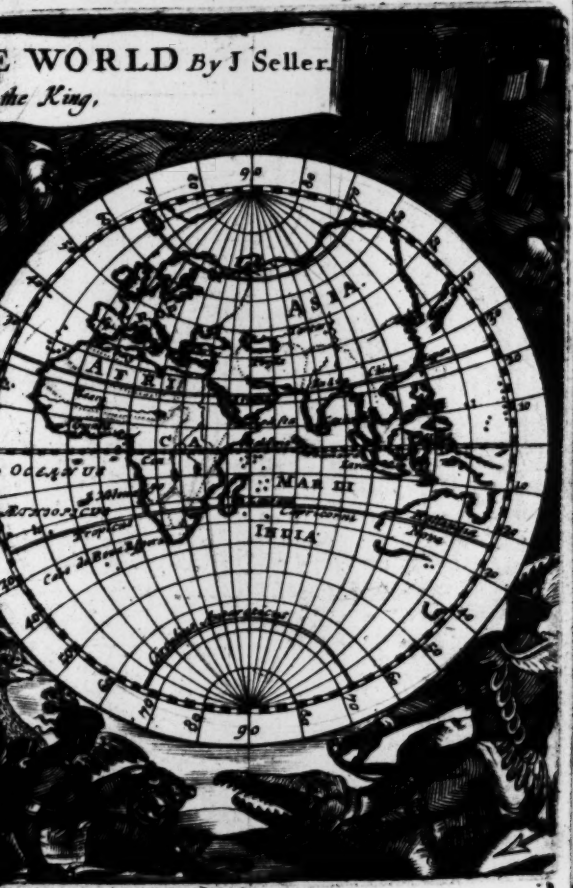
DEL
ZUR
RI
CA
Linia Æquinoctialis
Tropicus Cancri
Tropicus Capricorni
Circulus Antarcticus
Strait of Magellan
90
90

E WORLD *By* J Seller.
the King.



EUROPE

Lat N. 72.

As it is now Divided Containes these Empires Kingdoms and Estates

On the West
- England
- Scotland
- Ireland
- France
- Spaine
- Portugal

On the North
- *The* Empire *of* Russia
- Sweden
- Denmark

In the Middle
- Italy
- Germany
- XVII Provinces

On the East
- Poland
- Lythvania
- Turky *in* Europe
- Petite Tartary

Lat. N. 35.

EUROPE.

Europe is bounded on ye north with ye North-Sea, on the East with Asia, on the West with the Atlantick Ocean, and on ye South with ye Mediterranean Sea, in length 2800, & in bredth 1200 miles The Ayre temperate the Soyle fertile Mighty in Trade abounding in Riches excellent in all Arts & Sciences the People of white skins generally professing ye Christian faith inhabited by the lineage of Japhet the 3 Principall languages Latin Tutonick & Sclavonian.

ASIA

Lat. N. 72.

Hath
- On ye Main Land
  - Turky in Asia
  - Georgia.
  - Arabia.
  - Persia.
  - Tartary.
  - China.
- In ye East Indies
  - The Empire of the Mogol
  - The Peninsula of India without the Ganges
  - The Peninsula of India within the Ganges
- Islands
  - In the Ocean
  - In the Mediterranean

Lat. S. 10.

ASIA

Asia is bounded on the West with Europe, on the North with the Main Scythick Ocean, on the East with the supposed Streits of Anian, on the South with part of the Mediterranean. The coasts of India Persia & Arabia. It is in length 5200. & in breadth 4560 miles. It hath ever been renowned for the Creation of Man, & honoured for the birth of our Saviour. In it was the Garden of Eden, it hath sway'd the Scepters of the Monarchys of the Assyrian Babylonians Medes & Persians. The people are generally of a Swarthy complexion & either Pagans or Mahometans, the greatest monarchs of this part are on the North & Tartars, on the S & W the Turks & on the E the Chinenses and Tartarenses.

AFRICA

Lat. N. 35.

Lat. S. 35

AFRICA

Africa is bounded on the East by the Red Sea or the Gulfe of Arabia, on the West with the Atlantick Ocean on the N. with ye Mediterranean sea, & on ye S. with ye Athiopick Ocean. Situate most under the Torrid Zone & is the greatest Peninsula in the world being about 2000 leagues in breadth East & West. & 1800 leagues in length North & South. Here is professed Mahometysme Paganisme Christianity & Judaisme. This parte is touched with ye Royall Scepter of England in the strong hold of Tangier.

AMERICA.

Lat. N. 80.

Lat. S. 54.

AMERICA

America is divided into two great Peninsula's, the Northermost is Mexicana and the Southermost Peruana. The first is divided into severall Provinces the principall of which doth Homage to Great Britains Monarch, this Part was to the Honour of our Nation first discovered by Madoc son to Owen Guined and afterward by Sebastin Cabot at the charge of King Henry the 7th. The second Peninsula containeth severall Provinces belonging to the Crown of Spaine & Portugal. The whole Continent aboundeth with all things necessary for ye use of man not only for food as fish flesh & fruits but also for great quantitys of Silver that are found in ye bowels thereof

Part of
Scotland.
Man I.
Part
of
Dublin
Ireland.
Anglesey
Wight I.

A Travelling Mapp of
ENGLAND
& Dominion of
WALES.
by John Seller Hydr
to ye Kings Matie
Expresst in ye Mapp by a Black Line Independantes.
Expresst by a Prickt Line Principal cross Roads.
Berwick
Belford
Whitby
Scarborough
Flamborough head
Grimsby
Boston
Wells
Yarmouth
Beccles
Harwich
Colchester
Ipswich
Dunwich
Aldborough
Orford
Woodbridge
Deal
Dover
Sandwich
Margate
Reculver
Gravesend
Rochester
Canterbury
Hithe
Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
Pevensey
Lewes
Arundel
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Poole
Weymouth
Dorchester
Lyme
Exeter
Topsham
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Torbay
Salcomb
Kingsbridge
Plymouth
Launceston
Padstow
Bodmin
Truro
Falmouth
Penzance
Scilly
Land's End
Lizard
Milford
Haverford West
Pembroke
Tenby
Carmarthen
Swansea
Cardiff
Cowbridge
Caerphilly
Newport
Chepstow
Monmouth
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Wrexham
Chester
Nantwich
Northwich
Warrington
Liverpool
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Penrith
Carlisle
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Ulverston
Furness
Kirkby Lonsdale
Richmond
Darlington
Durham
Newcastle
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Belford
Ireland
Zeland.
North Sirland
Flanders.
Ostend
Bruges
Gravelin
Calis
Dunkirk
Sluys
Ghent
Antwerp
Bergen
Breda
Gertruydenberg
Heusden
Bommel
Nimeguen
Arnhem
Rhenen
Utrecht
Amersfort
Harderwyck
Elburg
Kampen
Deventer
Zutphen
Doesburg
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Cleve
Wesel
Rees
Emmerich
Zutphen
Deventer
Zwol
Steenwyck
Coevorden
Groningen
Delfzyl
Embden
Leer
Oldenburg
Jever
Dockum
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Stavoren
Enkhuysen
Medemblick
Hoorn
Alkmaar
Haerlem
Leyden
Delft
Rotterdam
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Gorcum
Dort
Rotterdam
Delft
Leyden
Haerlem
Amsterdam
Alkmaar
Hoorn
Enkhuysen
Stavoren
Harlingen
Leeuwarden
Dockum
Jever
Oldenburg
Leer
Embden
Delfzyl
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Ingatstow 2 Chensford
Rockford 3 Oxford
Braddon 4 Banbury
Sudbury 5 Chipping norton
Woodstock 6 Campden
Barnet 7 Lamberhurst
St Albans 8 Glocester
Ballock 9 Circncester
Carten 10 Bagster
Bedford 11 Faringdon
Hertford 12 Walsingham
Dunstable 13 Calne
Northampton 14 Chippenham
Daventre 15 Whitchurch
Cranstre 16 Basingstoke
Stratford 17 Guilford
Brensforest 18 Staines
Worchester 19 Stanley
Lemster 20 Exceter
Ledam 21 Chesley
Walsall 22 Chesford
Wrexham 23 Tarporle
Warington 24 Lathick
Crookhorn 25 Blaies
Winchester 26 Brent
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Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Belford

PART of SCOTLAND.
PART of IRELAND.
Man I.
Anglesey
Northumberland
Cumberland
Dyrha
Westmor
York
Lancaster.
Carmarvon
Flint
Den
Chesshire
Darby Sh
Merioneth
Sh
Montgom Sh.
Shrop Sh.
Staf. Sh.
Cardigan
Rad Sh.
Worchster
Hereford
Pembroke
Carmarthi Sh
Bra Sh
Glamorgan
Mon. Sh.
Glocester Sh
Wilt Shire
Somerset Sh.
Devon Shire
Dorset Sh.
Cornwal.
Wight
a Scale of Miles.
55
56
55
54
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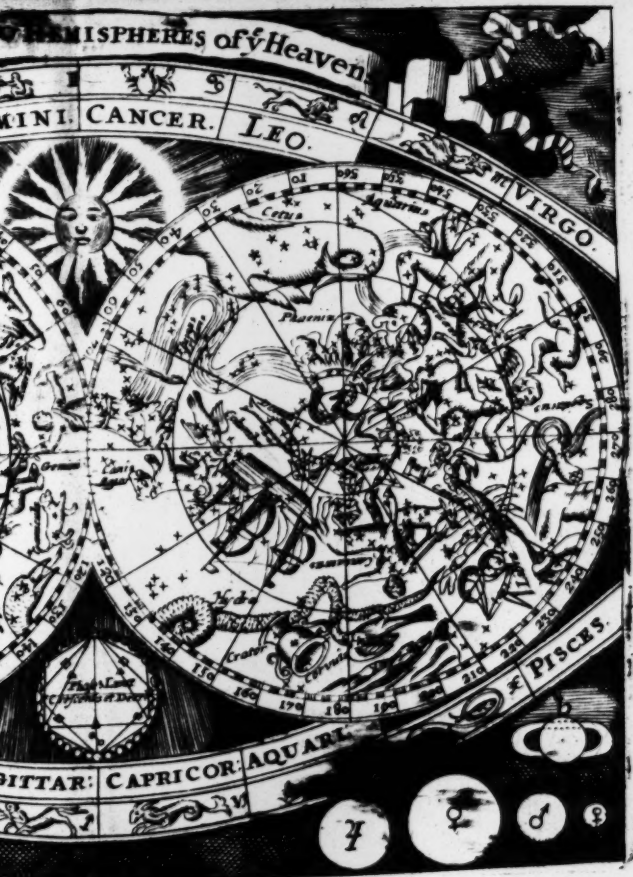
52
51

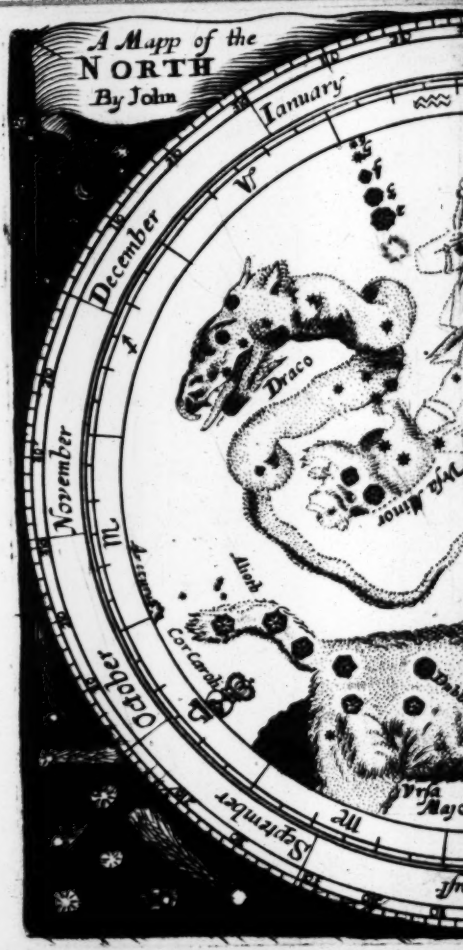
A Mapp of the Kingdome of ENGLAND. By Iohn Seller. Hidrographer to the King.
York Shire.
Lincoln Sh.
Norfolk
Suffolk
Essex
Kent,
Surrey
Sussex
Hamp Sh.
Wight I.
THE GERMAN OCEAN.
Zeland
FLANDERS.
57
56
55
54
53
52
51

A Mapp of the
POLE
Circulus sub Circulo
New South Wales
Port Nelson
Alderman Tons Sound
Tarra de Oceanus
Tarra Nova
Hibern

NORTH.
By John Seller
CATHAYA
A S I
A
PARS
Tartariæ
Cassa
Cathay
Chinis
Regio
Segnan
Chinis
Bengala
Pegu
Iapan
Insulæ
Moluccæ
Philippinæ
Borneo
Celebes
Iava
Sumatra
Taprobana
Zeylan
Malacca
Calicut
Cambaia
Persicus Sinus
Arabia
Mare Caspium
Mare Rubrum
Nilus
Abassia
Aethiopia
Nubia
Mauritania
Barbaria
Numidia
Europa
Germania
Hibernia
Anglia
Scotia
Islandia
Groenland
Tartaria
Moscovia
Samogitia
Livonia
Prussia
Polonia
Hungaria
Italia
Gallia
Hispania
Africa
Mare Mediterraneum
Mare Atlanticum
Mare Occidentale
Mare Pacificum
Mare Indicum
Mare Magellanicum
Mare Glaciale
Mare Balticum
Mare Germanicum
Mare Britannicum
Mare Hyperboreum
Mare Rubrum
Mare Caspium
Mare Nigrum
Mare Adriaticum
Mare Tyrrhenum
Mare Ionium
Mare Aegeum
Mare Egeum
Mare Cretense
Mare Siculum
Mare Tyrrhenum
Mare Ligusticum
Mare Adriatic

A Mapp of y
ARIES.
TAURUS
GEMINI
LIBRA.
SCORPIO.
SAGITTA
Pisces
Virgo


HEMISPHERES of ye Heaven
MINI.
CANCER.
LEO.
VIRGO.
Cetus
Aquarius
Phaenix
Hydra
Crater
Corvus
PISCES.
GITTAR:
CAPRICOR:
AQUARI.


A Mapp of the
NORTH
By John
Ianuary
December
November
October
September
Draco
Ursa Minor
Corcarah
Ursa

Constellations about
POLE
Seller
February
March
April
May
Iuhe
Iuly
August
Cepheus
Cassiopeia
Perseus
Auriga
Dubbe
Vrsa Major

Spheræ
Articus
Articus
Polus
Circulus
Cancr
Ipicus
Ho=
Equino
Zo
Nad

Materiali
Zenith
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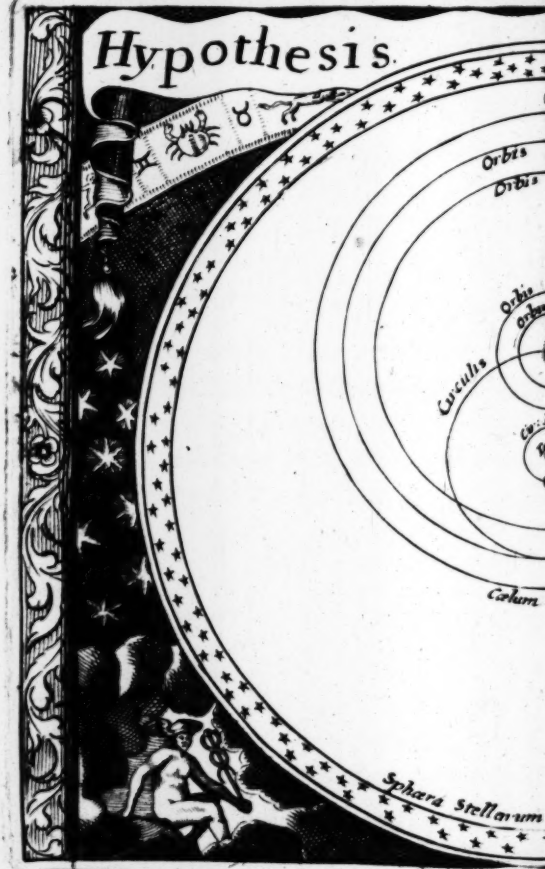
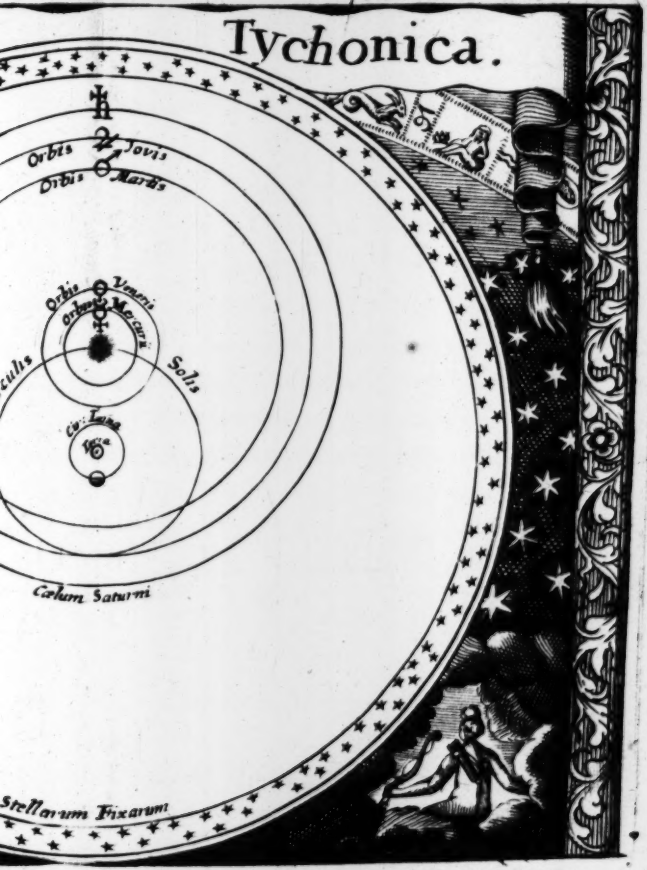
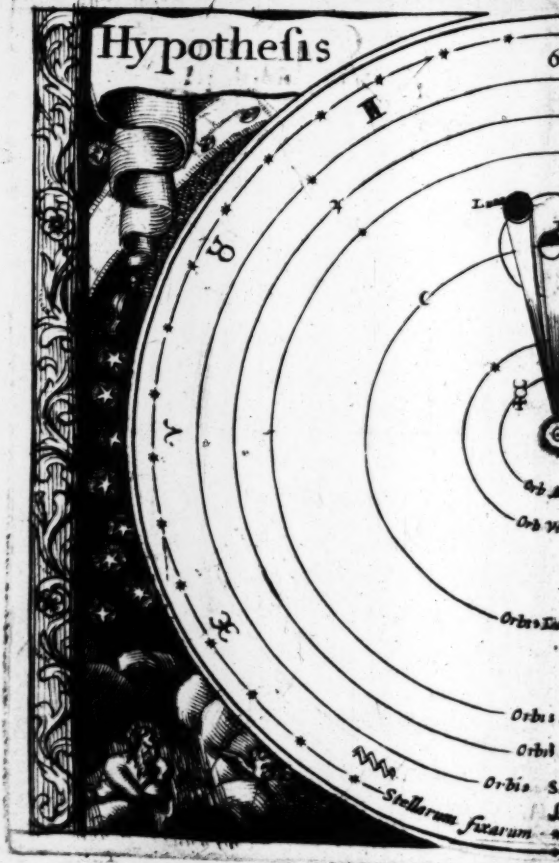
pricorni
rizon
Antarticus
Tropicus
Circulus
Polus An
tarticus
Nadir
Ptol

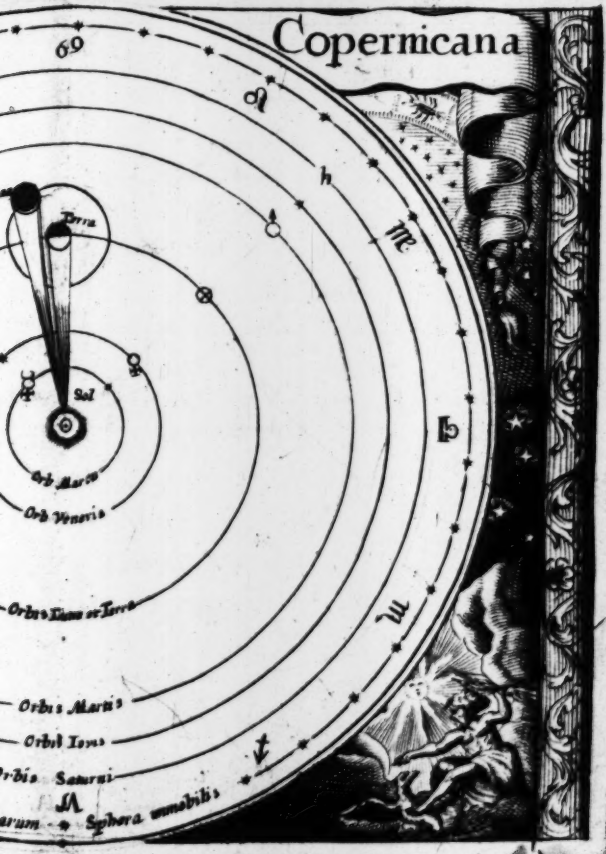

Hypothesis
Orbis
Orbis
Orbis
Orbis
Circulus
Coelum
Sphæra Stellarum

Tychonica.

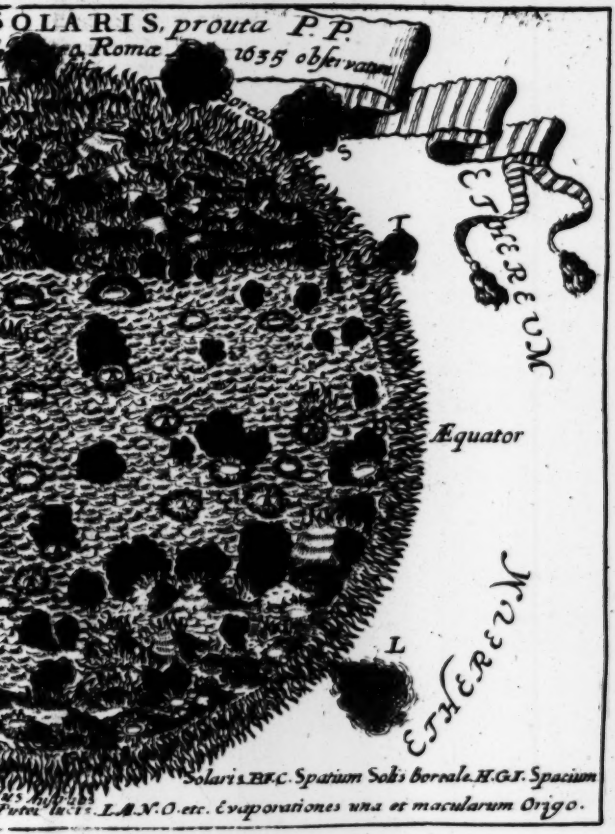

Orbis Jovis
Orbis Martis
Orbis Veneris
orbis Mercurii
Solis
Cœl. Lunæ
Cœlum Saturni
Stellarum Fixarum

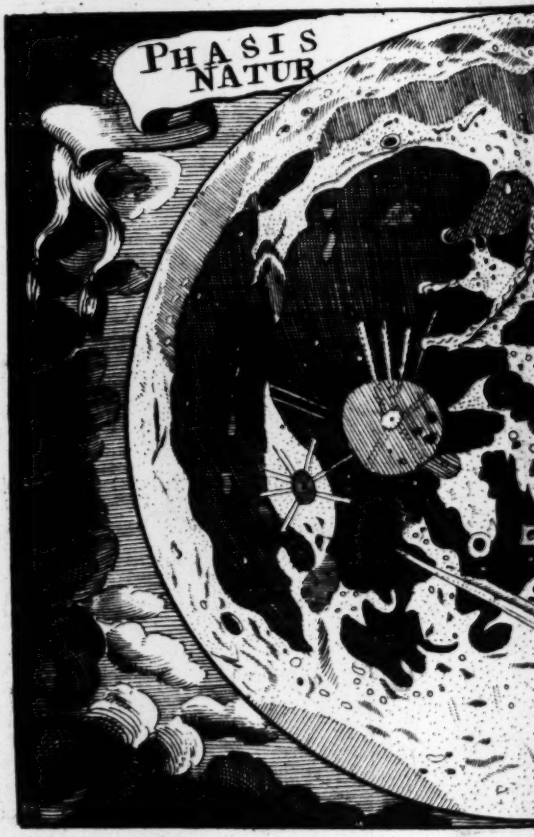

Hypotheſis
I
Orbis
Stellarum fixarum

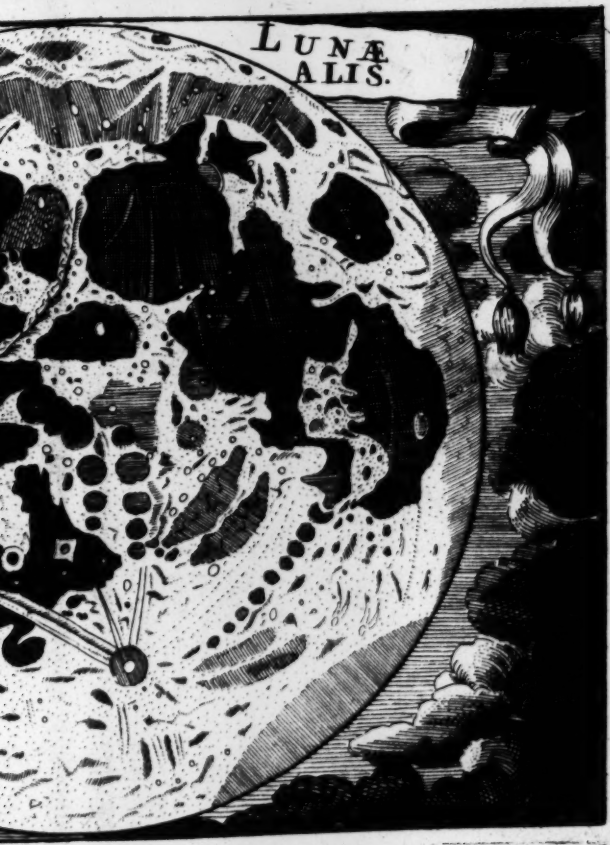
Copernicana

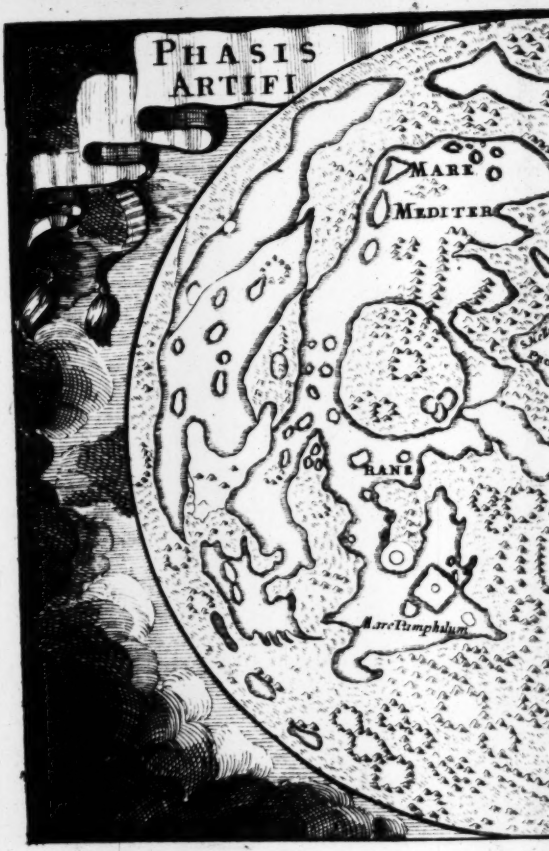


Schema corporis SOL
Kirchero et Sch
Polus
B
O
SPATIUM
Solaris
SPATIUM
N
M
F.G. Axis Globi Solaris
Equator
Solis australe. B.C.H.I. Spacium Solis torridum A Puteo

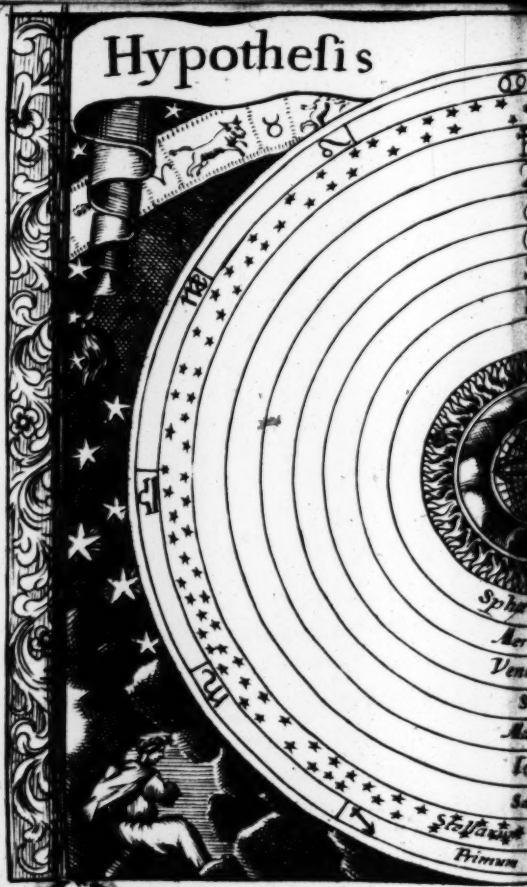

SOLARIS, prouta P.P.
Romæ 1635 observatum
Boreal
S
T
ETHEREUM
Æquator
L
ETHEREUM
Solaris B.F.C. Spatium Solis boreale H.G.I. Spacium
Putei lucis L.M.N.O. etc. Evaporationes una et macularum Origo.


PHASIS
NATUR


LUNÆ
ALIS.

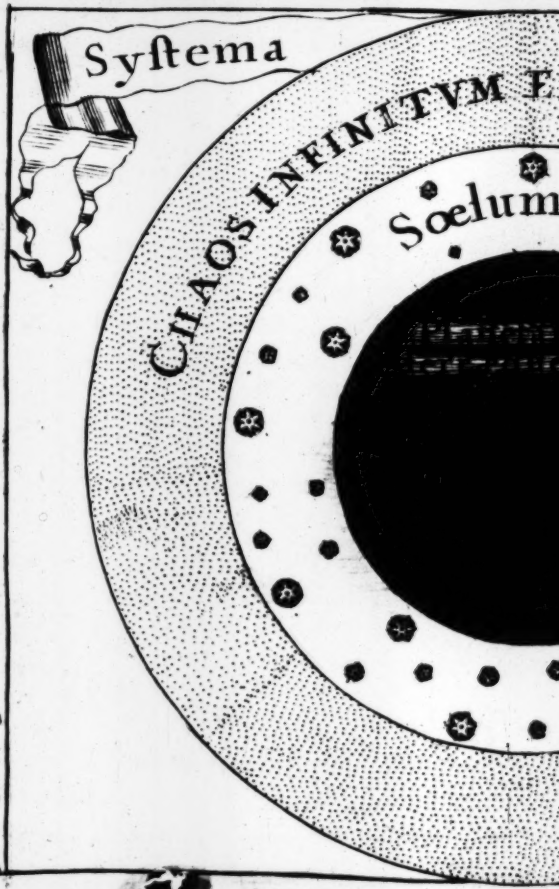

PHASIS
ARTIFI
MARE
MEDITER
RANI

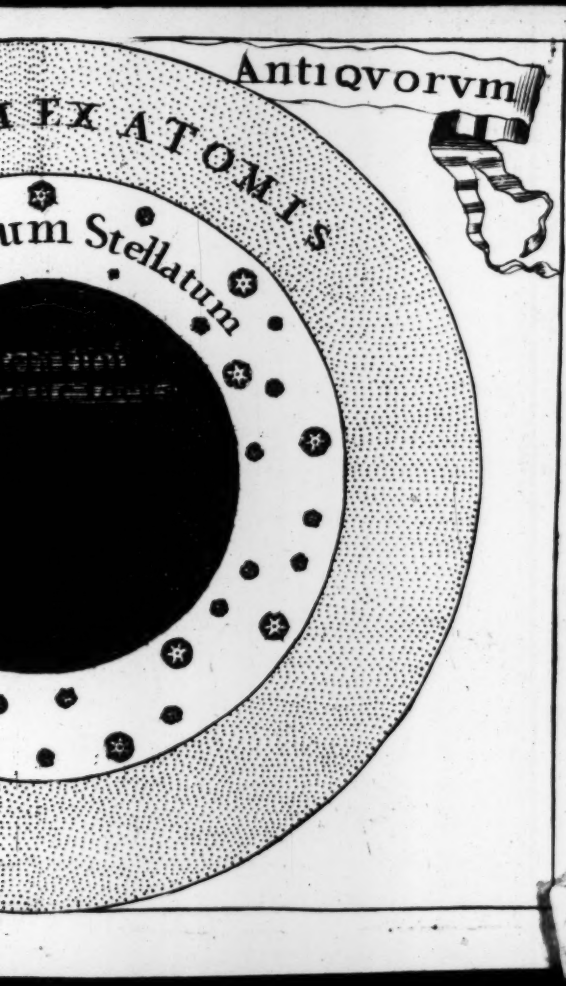
LUNÆ
CIALIS
S. Sagaricus
PONTUS
S. Nelospont
PROPONTIS
EVXINUS
S. Amenichsis
PALUS
ACEOTIS
Pr. Agarus
Pepecia


Hypotheſis
Primum

Ptolomaica.

Sphæra Luna.
Mercury.
Veneris.
Solis.
Martis.
Iovis.
Saturni.
Primum Mobile.

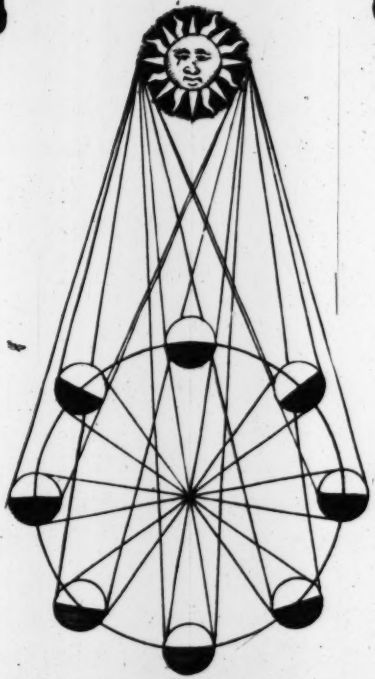

Syſtema
CHAOS INFINITVM E
Sœlum


Antiqvorvm
EXATOMIS
um Stellatum

Æstus Maris Per Motum Lunæ
Rdes cartes. lib: 4 art 99.

Illuminatio Lunæ Per Solem.

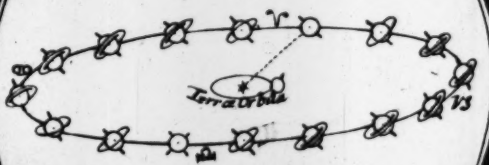
P Gassendi Institutio Astronomica lib. 2. cap. 26.



Inerementum et Decrementum Dierum. Secund Copern.

Systema Saturni

Secund. Hugen. et Zul.



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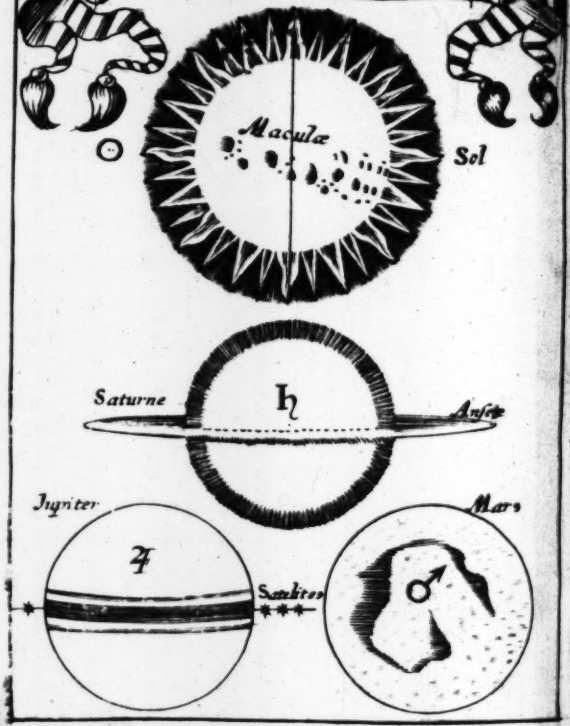
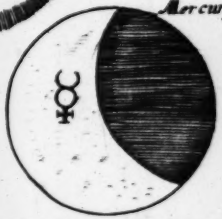


Planetarum



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Thomas Wall